

THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

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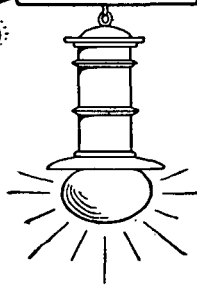
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April, 1924

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AMERICAN FEDERATION
OF LABOR IN ALL ITS
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DEVOTED TO THE CAUSE OF
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OVERSIZE CORD Tires

10,000-Mile Guarantee and You Save $\frac{1}{3}$

What more can any other tire do for you? Riverside Oversize Cords will run 10,000 miles—guaranteed—often up to 18,000 miles. What is the use of paying one-third more?

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Urbana, Ohio.

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Alfred L. McNay
Williamstown,
Ky.

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Chas. Cassen
Petersburg, Ill.

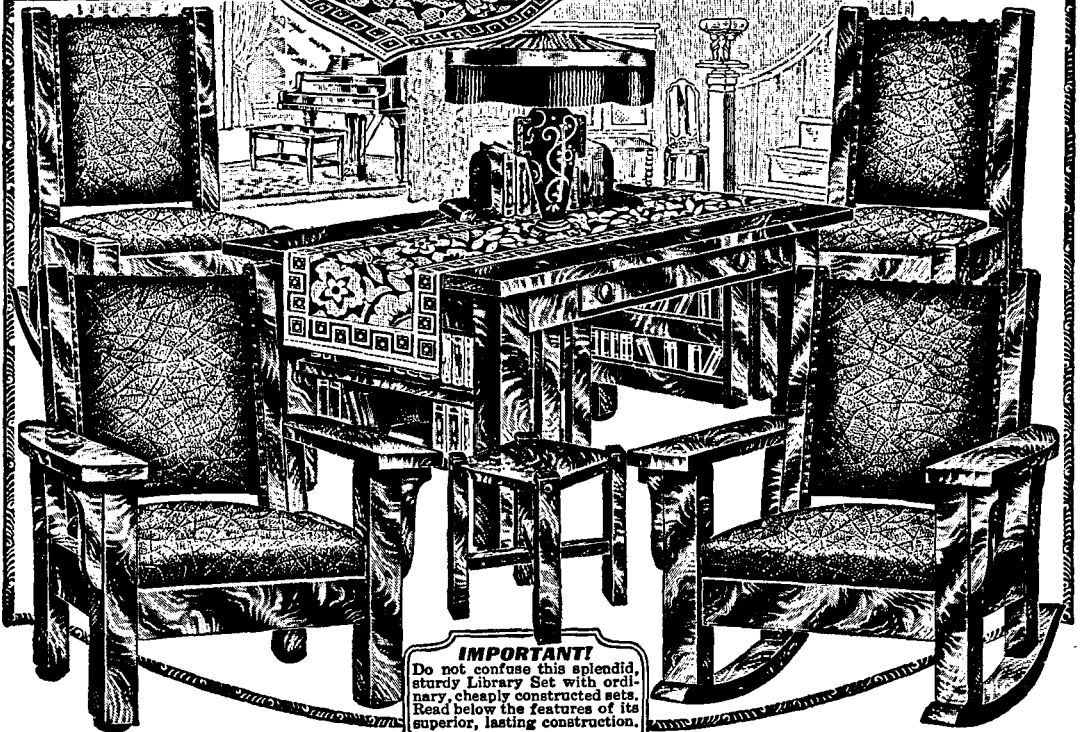
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Town..... State.....

Occupation of
Head of Household.....

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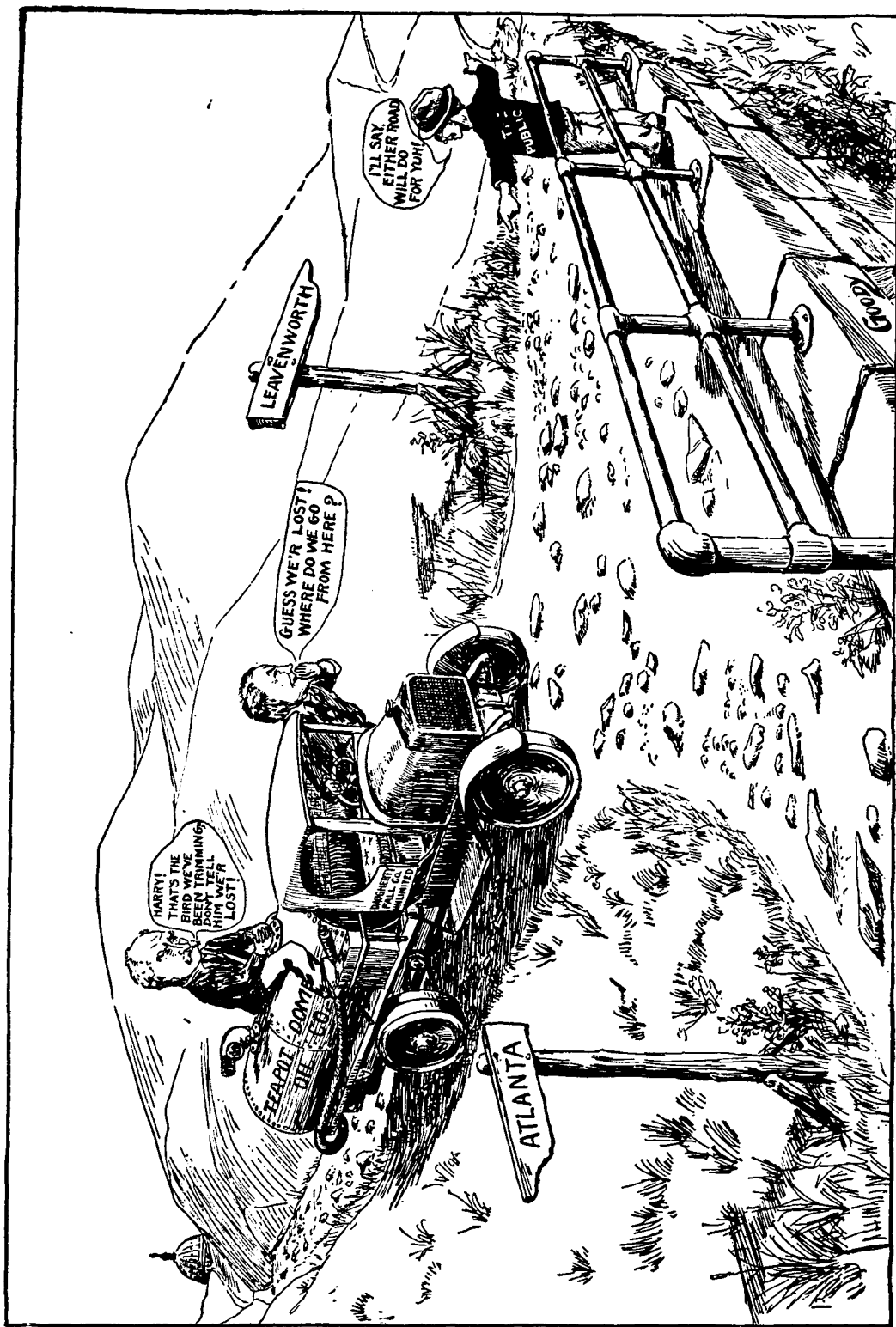
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NO. 5

DEATH CLAIMS PAID DURING 1923

MORE evidence, if more were necessary, as to the wisdom displayed by the organized Electrical Workers in operating their own insurance business, is presented herewith.

The membership cannot help but feel proud of the beneficent arrangement our organization has established when they review the results and realize the extent of the protection provided in benefits distributed.

It takes time to convince men of the value of insurance protection. Most people consider money spent for life insurance as being an item of expense; whereas in fact, it is a systematic method of saving and estate-building. No portion of a person's estate is as sure or certain as life insurance. Banks may fail. Securities and real estate depreciate, but the value of life insurance is always certain and at par.

Eventually every working man will protect his family and dependents by carrying

adequate insurance, which in no instance should be less than Ten Thousand Dollars, preferably Twenty Thousand Dollars or more, and the cost of same will be recognized by industry and employers as part of the employees' living expense budget. The sooner the start is made, the quicker the workers will change from dependence to independence.

While we are proud of the benefits now provided, we sincerely wish that each claim represented ten or twenty times the present amount. Such will be the case when the membership decide to make the Brotherhood a cooperative institution to the fullest limits of its possibilities. Present benefits cost 3c a day. For 30c a day, ten times the amount of benefits would be provided. Who can truthfully claim this would not be a profitable investment?

Death Claims Paid From January 1, 1923, to December 31, 1923

L. U.			L. U.		
Date	No.	Name	Date	No.	Name
1923			1923		
Jan.			Feb.		
4	12	Sam Shieler.....	5	122	V. R. Reeder.....
4	3	Martin Pehl.....	6	3	A. L. Abbott.....
4	3	Chas. Haase.....	6	39	I. Reeds.....
4	381	P. G. Smith.....	6	9	W. J. McCormick.....
4	345	R. A. Ryan.....	7	20	Jos. Charleton.....
4	I. O.	W. E. Gruber.....	7	494	Henry F. Barzner.....
4	26	H. M. Lannan.....	14	214	J. Curtis.....
4	134	Emil Wessgerber.....	14	703	J. B. Board.....
5	500	S. McClellan.....	14	3	R. J. Baker.....
5	664	Robt. Kelley.....	14	292	Jos. J. Jarl.....
5	9	Chas. O. Phalen.....	14	164	Harry Shaw.....
8	443	R. L. Byrd.....	14	134	Wm. T. Campbell.....
8	694	D. J. Cleary.....	16	134	A. G. Murray.....
10	60	Geo. A. Collier.....	21	151	Albert L. Rohrer.....
10	614	G. W. Fox.....	Mar.		
11	125	Geo. F. Herman.....	1	466	S. E. Webb.....
11	392	Michael Riley.....	1	723	Dan Burns.....
19	481	Geo. Borden.....	1	140	F. W. Leamon.....
19	125	Burton T. Moore.....	1	39	Glen Drake.....
19	500	J. Sweeney.....	3	9	David Doedler.....
22	717	W. H. Phoenix.....	3	9	Thos. F. Jones.....
22	134	Harry Richards.....	5	I. O.	Geo. B. Johnson.....
Feb.			5	14	W. R. Carothers.....
1	663	F. E. Saunders.....	6	734	Andrew R. Jones.....
1	214	Jos. F. Hartly.....	9	52	Theo. Sweers.....
1	291	Ray Carson.....	14	375	Howard Ellis.....
2	349	Chas. F. Filer.....	14	I. O.	John E. LaBrun.....
5	184	H. H. Holmes.....	15	953	Clyde Parker.....
5	182	John McKelvey.....	15	3	John McGinnity.....
5	135	Al. Gilbertson.....	16	84	Gene Goodsbey.....
5	3	Frank Junghams.....	17	9	T. L. Gittons.....
5	3	John Klein.....	17	9	Fred C. Shepherd.....

Date	L. U. No.	Name	Amt. Paid	Date	L. U. No.	Name	Amt. Paid
1923				1923			
Mar.				July			
19	595	J. C. Haggard	1,000.00	10	3	John G. Peterson	1,000.00
20	151	Jos. A. Logan	1,000.00	10	46	A. Nordstrom	475.00
23	595	A. Rankin	1,000.00	10	38	F. G. Stround	1,000.00
24	98	Thos. A. Miller	825.00	10	944	Jos. Clark	1,000.00
26	134	R. J. Evanston	475.00	10	151	Thos. R. Spear	1,000.00
Apr.				11	20	Fred McGeary	650.00
2	104	B. J. Byrnes	650.00	11	648	Wm. Coyle	475.00
2	890	F. A. Albrecht	300.00	11	81	C. J. Boyle	1,000.00
2	134	Thos. Sydnor	1,000.00	19	3	Jas. W. Kee	1,000.00
2	54	Howard C. Coe	1,000.00	21	506	A. E. Moornaw	650.00
2	134	Frank Driscoll	1,000.00	21	104	John McIsaac	1,000.00
2	537	Alfred F. Crowley	1,000.00	Aug.			
2	103	J. Arthur Fraser	650.00	1	812	D. V. Perdun	825.00
2	309	Sam Purvis	300.00	1	195	A. H. Putman	1,000.00
3	98	R. C. Gawthrop	1,000.00	1	526	Geo. T. Prince, Sr.	1,000.00
6	9	Wm. F. Jones	1,000.00	1	I. O.	Augustus L. Utzinger	1,000.00
7	134	Frank J. Carlborg	650.00	1	103	Eugene A. Shields	300.00
9	26	W. W. Maxwell	1,000.00	1	52	Henry J. Felty	1,000.00
11	4	Balsen Conrad	300.00	1	3	Walter C. Lauby	1,000.00
16	104	Dan McKinnon	475.00	1	325	Edw. J. Ryan	1,000.00
20	20	Fred L. Atwood	650.00	3	9	Wm. Haynes	650.00
20	134	Earl A. Standley	475.00	6	134	T. M. Shehan	1,000.00
20	6	Fred Haskell	650.00	6	52	C. W. Magee	1,000.00
21	134	John P. Driscoll	1,000.00	9	202	Edw. Ainsworth	1,000.00
25	52	Daniel J. Kelly	475.00	9	975	W. C. Bolton	300.00
25	52	Ford Condit	1,000.00	9	182	Anton C. Thorren	1,000.00
May				11	716	D. M. Bowden	825.00
1	514	Harvey S. Fenn	650.00	14	20	Arthur Hannah	1,000.00
1	738	A. Turner	650.00	14	I. O.	B. McInerney	1,000.00
1	134	R. O. Shinn	1,000.00	14	944	Fred Erickson	1,000.00
1	76	Nelson W. Sale	1,000.00	15	134	J. Killoughbey	1,000.00
1	26	Gilbert Cassidy	1,000.00	15	532	Anthony Dodds	475.00
1	134	D. J. Howard	1,000.00	17	868	Chas. Bernhard	825.00
1	3	Chas. Fallon	1,000.00	18	195	Martin Brunn	1,000.00
4	3	Jas. Trainor	1,000.00	25	13	Wm. Pope	300.00
7	661	Edmund C. Fearn	825.00	29	134	Paul H. Bantlin	1,000.00
7	430	Andel C. Rittman	825.00	Sept.			
7	38	A. Dahlke	1,000.00	10	17	C. W. McLeod	1,000.00
10	76	A. Truman	825.00	10	17	Barney Gabriel	1,000.00
10	713	J. Skakowsky	825.00	10	239	Raymond Nevel	1,000.00
11	22	Wm. Cramer	1,000.00	10	975	W. C. Balton	700.00
15	182	John A. McCabe	1,000.00	10	9	Michael J. O'Malley	1,000.00
15	156	S. D. Richmond	1,000.00	10	I. O.	Jos. Solomon	1,000.00
15	I. O.	Otto Bauer	1,000.00	11	84	O. T. Harwell	300.00
16	104	Felix Theberdger	475.00	12	3	Lionel Van Winkle	650.00
17	340	A. H. Barnes	825.00	12	134	Otto J. Anderle	300.00
17	104	Thos. Fitzmaurice	300.00	12	74	C. E. Lunger	1,000.00
21	83	Wm. Reardon	1,000.00	12	75	J. N. Stephens	1,000.00
21	254	Andrew Bartley	1,000.00	14	75	James Meade	300.00
22	536	L. E. Murry	650.00	14	134	Jno. P. Turner	1,000.00
23	3	Henry I. Wondergren	1,000.00	15	134	Jno. H. Driver	825.00
23	3	A. Funk	1,000.00	15	9	Thos. Dempsey	825.00
23	58	Chester Doherty	825.00	18	182	Max P. Busch	1,000.00
23	520	W. D. Harris	300.00	20	591	O. H. Dixon	475.00
June				20	503	E. W. Drew	1,000.00
1	9	B. Humphreys	300.00	20	392	C. Louprette	1,000.00
6	382	J. K. Allen	650.00	20	18	W. H. Lewis	1,000.00
7	102	P. Gilbert	650.00	25	66	Frank Roescher	825.00
7	3	John Smith	1,000.00	Oct.			
7	46	R. A. Button	650.00	1	152	B. L. Clayton	1,000.00
9	134	John A. Peterson	1,000.00	2	417	Frank Rasback	300.00
9	1	Carl Reisinger	1,000.00	2	1	J. McManus	1,000.00
9	584	Joe Curran	300.00	2	1	A. A. Smith	1,000.00
9	7	Geo. T. Rols	1,000.00	2	1	Harry Thiel	650.00
11	774	Ernest Recker	475.00	2	504	Harry Bradford	300.00
11	774	John Shea	825.00	2	134	F. H. Diehm	650.00
12	713	Phillip J. Toupin	825.00	2	214	Harold Johnson	1,000.00
12	110	Frank Boushala	300.00	2	797	C. R. Dall	825.00
12	3	Thos. Walsh	300.00	2	I. O.	C. C. Morrison	1,000.00
12	4	J. Brumert	650.00	6	3	J. J. Horan	1,000.00
14	9	Casper Engel	825.00	6	134	John Smith	1,000.00
14	74	Wm. Cain	300.00	6	675	Nathan Astfalls	825.00
15	210	Wm. Gall	300.00	6	103	S. J. Spry	1,000.00
20	3	Thos. Walsh	175.00	8	1	W. S. Piebler	1,000.00
20	422	Chas. Harris	650.00	8	1	Julius Grumert	1,000.00
20	269	Wm. Reddington	300.00	8	4	Peter Holyworth	300.00
23	125	E. H. Carlton	300.00	10	567	Arthur Morrison	475.00
23	79	W. Anderson	475.00	11	4	Peter Muntz	1,000.00
July				12	439	John B. Druhl	1,000.00
2	549	M. Chapman	300.00	17	151	Wm. Ward	1,000.00
3	38	Carl Peterson	1,000.00	18	17	D. C. Gatten	300.00
3	134	Joseph Kusta	825.00	18	103	A. McDonald	1,000.00
3	67	John B. Smith	650.00	19	18	L. G. Means	1,000.00
5	31	Clarence Wallace	475.00	19	3	J. H. Conway	1,000.00
5	26	M. B. DuVal	1,000.00	27	139	Jas. Taylor	475.00
5	723	Peter M. Merz	825.00	Nov.			
5	100	W. N. Winther	1,000.00	1	130	Ralph H. Stephens	1,000.00
5	713	Jas. W. Costigan	650.00	1	186	James Mulholland	1,000.00
6	134	John Mahoney	1,000.00	3	134	Frank A. Ksander	1,000.00
6	494	Emil Dornauf	650.00	4	28	J. J. Stanning	1,000.00

Date	L. U. No.	Name	Amt. Paid	Date	L. U. No.	Name	Amt. Paid
1923				1923			
Nov.				Dec.			
4	254	Melvin T. Northup	1,000.00	5	134	Lawrence Laughlin	300.00
4	43	John I. Misener	1,000.00	7	134	John J. O'Brien	1,000.00
6	716	Charles E. Jacobs	1,000.00	10	I. O.	Geo. B. Lampkin	475.00
7	I. O.	Frank J. Williams	1,000.00	10	6	E. J. O'Brien	1,000.00
8	27	Walter L. Castle	1,000.00	13	181	Carl Delow	300.00
9	20	John Graut	300.00	13	868	Thomas Cochran	825.00
9	308	F. H. Carpenter	300.00	15	I. O.	Charles Van	1,000.00
12	125	R. A. Bates	825.00	15	9	Knute Anderson	1,000.00
12	1	Wm. M. Gamewell	825.00	17	169	C. F. Adams	300.00
14	3	John Hannan	1,000.00	17	134	Walter Sullivan	1,000.00
17	26	Joseph Friedrich	1,000.00	22	196	Jno. Sammons	825.00
20	99	John F. Murphy	1,000.00	26	211	Dave Compton	1,000.00
21	84	O. I. Biles	825.00	27	300	Alfred G. Lee	300.00
21	9	Geo. Davison	1,000.00	27	20	Abe Turbett	300.00
28	902	Thomas Berg	150.00	28	134	W. C. Oakes	650.00
Dec.				28	664	Wm. Schmidt	825.00
1	39	George Busch	475.00	29	84	F. B. Gray	300.00
5	413	J. R. Jackson	650.00	29	200	H. S. Whalen	1,000.00
5	134	Otto Kadon	1,000.00				
				Total			\$211,741.00

Canadian Death Claims Paid During 1923

Local	Name	Amount	Local	Name	Amount
1037	John Breese	\$825.00	310	Jack McInnis	300.00
213	Ed. M. Bertram	475.00	213	Samuel Cawker	1,000.00
213	J. C. Jones	475.00			
1037	Geo. S. Bishoff	650.00	Total		\$3,725.00

PRISON CRUELITIES NOT ENDED

Grave doubts as to whether the United States is as civilized as we have been led to believe are aroused in the mind of every thinking person who considers the treatment of convicts in the West Virginia penitentiary at Moundsville.

Despite the long agitation for humane and fair treatment of convicts, which has accomplished much in some States, West Virginia still maintains a prison system which has drawn strong condemnation from prison experts. Apparently not content with its bad record on the industrial field, with its armies of gunmen and thugs maintained by the non-union coal operators, West Virginia is adding to the blackness of its record by the way in which it treats its convicts.

A few facts on the Moundsville penitentiary as revealed by J. Howard Holt, chairman of the committee on crime of the State Bar Association, tells the story of West Virginia's prison cruelty. Mr. Holt says that most of the 1,585 men in Moundsville are exploited by contractors, who secure this labor for 70 cents a day.

"Under this contract," says Mr. Holt, "each prisoner must average from 12 to 18 workmen's shirts a day. This means that one of these shirts costs from 4 to 6 cents. The material costs 36 cents, and the shirt sells

for \$1. It is understood that there are now more than 500 convicts working under this contract and the contractor and associates make a profit of hundreds of thousands of dollars yearly."

Directing attention to the fact that cells in this prison are five feet wide, eight feet long and seven feet high, Mr. Holt says:

"Into many of these cells the sun has never shone. And it is needless to say that in such limited space there is no room for exercise. In nearly every case two men are confined in each cell. With the utmost care that can be exercised by any administration these conditions breed immorality and degradation. There are only about five acres of yard space for these 1,585 men to occupy. They are crowded in the shops, in the yard, and at night confined in these unsanitary cells. Men are infected with tuberculosis. Some of them die within the walls and some of them go forth to spread the disease in the outside world."

Surely an appalling state of affairs and one that West Virginia and the United States should be heartily ashamed of! As Mr. Holt remarked, "Who are we, that we should treat any fellow man in this manner?"

Taxes and scandals ought not so to absorb the time of Congress that it can't listen to the bitter cry of the children and hasten the passage of the Child Labor Amendment. Don't let your congressman forget.

THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL

DIRECT CURRENT ELECTRIC MOTORS

By LOUIS D. BLISS

President, Bliss Electrical School, Washington, D. C.

AN electric motor is a machine for converting electrical energy into mechanical energy. It is the converse of a generator. There is no essential difference in the electrical and mechanical design of generators and motors. They are as similar as an air engine compared with an air compressor. Obviously the same machine could be used both ways. That is, if compressed air is admitted to the cylinder of an automatic reciprocating engine it will run and develop mechanical energy. If, on the other hand, power is applied to forcibly rotate the fly wheel, the engine may be made to store air under pressure. Hence it becomes a generator of air pressure.

Like the electric generator, the electric motor is a transformer of energy. In the generator, mechanical power is applied at the pulley and reappears at the brushes as electrical energy. In the electric motor, electrical energy is admitted at the brushes and the transformation proceeds in the re-

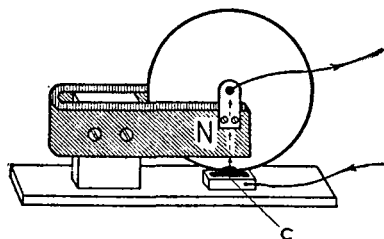


Fig. 1.—Barlow's wheel, the first electric motor.

verse order, the energy reappearing as mechanical power at the pulley. The same transformer losses will be encountered when passing through the machine in either direction.

The first electric motor of which there is a record was known as Barlow's wheel, shown in Fig. 1. Here, a copper disc is mounted between poles of a permanent magnet with provision for sending a current perpendicularly from circumference to axis of the disc, through a sliding mercury contact, c. The magnetic field of force produced by this current interacting with the permanent magnetic field, causes the disc to rotate. The sliding contact at the circumference corresponds to a commutator. The machine is almost identical in design with Faraday's disc which Michael Faraday designed five years later for the purpose of generating the first currents produced by means of electro-magnetic induction. Faraday's disc was, in effect, a homopolar or acyclic generator.

The first practical motor to develop any considerable power, and the most interesting from a scientific standpoint, was devised by Jacobi, in 1838. Aided by the Czar of Rus-

sia, he succeeded in building a motor consisting of a number of electro-magnetic spools, placed in a circle upon a wooden frame with a similar set of magnets mounted upon a shaft, arranged to be attracted by the first so as to cause rotation. The movable set were first attracted until they moved into line with the stationary set. A commutator was provided to reverse the polarity of the moving set at this instant. The momentum carried the movable magnets past dead center with respect to the stationary magnets, and attraction ceasing, repulsion set in and the motion was continued toward the next set of stationary magnets. Jacobi used this motor successfully to propel a boat on the Neva at St. Petersburg. Power was derived from 138 cells of Grove battery. The motor developed about one horse-power.

The first man to apply the electric motor to locomotion was Professor Page, of the Smithsonian Institution, of Washington. In 1850 he devised an electric motor consisting of two solenoids each alternately attracting a core of soft iron attached to opposite ends of a walking beam. When one core had completed its travel within its solenoid, current was switched out of this coil and into the other by means of a commutator; thus the reciprocating motion was maintained. This motion was transferred by a connecting rod to a crank which in turn operated to rotate the wheels of an ordinary flat car. On April 29, 1851, this car was run over the Washington and Baltimore Railroad as far as Bladensburg. It attained a speed of 20 miles an hour and employed a battery of 100 Grove cells to operate it. The motor developed about 16 horse-power.

The most important early motor from a scientific standpoint was the one devised by Professor Pacinotti, of the University of Pisa, in 1861. This motor was not exhibited until the Vienna Exposition in 1873. It was conspicuous in that it had a slotted armature of the Gramme Ring type. It was at this exposition that Pacinotti pointed out the reversibility of the generator. He said that "whereas in the magneto-electric generator we apply mechanical power and take out electrical, in the electro-magnetic engine we apply electrical power and take out mechanical." Up to this time the majority of electric generators had been supplied with permanent magnets and were known as magneto-electric machines. Motors, however, operating solely by batteries, employed electro-magnets for producing their fields and were called "electro-magnetic engines." It was at the Vienna Exposition that the similarity of the two machines in principle as well as in construction was pointed out. It was not, however, until some years later, about 1884, after the substitution of electro-magnets for permanent magnets in gen-

erators, that the reversibility of the dynamo-electric machine was fully realized.

The cause of rotation of a motor's armature may be understood by considering Fig. 2. Here a Gramme Ring winding is shown with current entering the armature by the upper brush and passing through the divided circuit both ways around the armature to the negative brush, where it leaves the armature. It will be observed that all of the con-

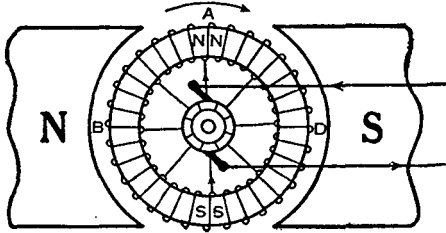


Fig. 2.—Illustration showing why armature of a direct-current motor revolves.

ductors in the left-hand half of the armature carry current toward the observer, while the conductors on the right-hand side carry current away from the observer. Assuming the polarity of the field to be as indicated, the reaction of the armature current on the field flux will be as shown in Fig. 3. Here the conductor A on the armature carries current toward the observer. The flux rotates counter-clockwise around this conductor. A magnetic line of force from the field, in trying to pass this conductor, would be deflected downward as shown. On the other side of the armature the conductor B is carrying current away from the observer and hence the flux around it rotates clockwise. This would result in deflecting the field flux about it. A magnetic line of force acts like a stretched rubber band, tending to shorten itself. This will

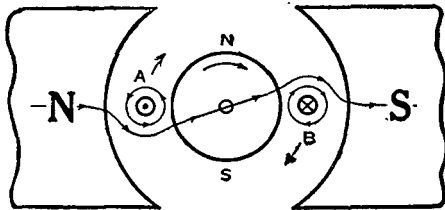


Fig. 3.—Illustration showing how conductors carrying current in a magnetic field tend to move.

force the conductor A upward and the conductor B downward. In other words, the reaction of the magnetic field about A on the field flux causes A to roll itself upward out of this field, and B to roll itself downward in an effort to get out of the same field. Due to commutation, the coils which pass from one side of the armature to the other, Fig. 2, have the current within them reversed as they pass under the brushes.

This insures that the current in all of the conductors in the half of the armature winding, A-B-C, will continuously flow toward the observer while the current in all the conductors in the right-hand side, A-D-C, will continuously flow away from the observer, which explains why the armature continues to revolve. Those on the left will therefore try to climb up out of the magnetic field while those on the right-hand half are urged downward out of the field. Rotation of the armature is thus made continuous, because of the fixed position of the brushes.

Theoretically, every generator will operate as a motor provided it is supplied with the same kind of current as that which it produces as a generator. Likewise every electric motor, if supplied with mechanical power, will produce current as a generator. This is literally true in practice with the exception of a few small toy motors which are so designed that they will not operate as self-exciting generators.

Consider the relation existing between generators and motors in Fig. 4. If a machine

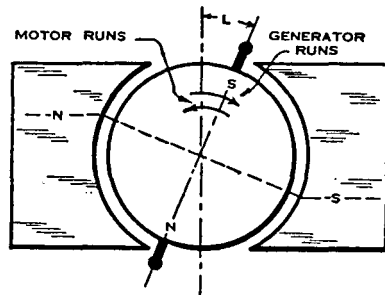


Fig. 4.—Illustration showing relative direction of rotation of motor and generator provided armature and field polarities are maintained the same in both cases.

is to be operated alternately as a generator and as a motor and the polarity of the field and magneto-motive-force of the armature are maintained unchanged, then the directions of rotation would be opposite, as shown by the arrows. Under these conditions, the brush position must not be changed and what constitutes a forward angle of lead, L , in the machine as a generator, amounts to a backward angle of lead when the same machine runs as a motor.

If, instead of running a machine in opposite directions the connections are altered so as to make it revolve in the *same* direction as a motor, as that in which it ran as a generator, the conditions will be shown in Fig. 5. Here the field will be distorted in the direction $N'S'$, when operating as a generator. The magneto-motive-force of the armature, practically perpendicular thereto, will be $N'S'$. The angle of lead for the brushes will be L' . To enable this machine to run in the same direction as a motor, it would be necessary to reverse the polarity of either armature or field. Assuming that the connections to the armature are reversed,

the magneto-motive-force will be reversed. The field distortion will now be in the opposite direction to that in a generator, namely, N-S. The brushes must be placed so as to bring the armature magneto-motive-force practically perpendicular thereto or on the line, S-N. To do so will necessitate giving them a backward lead, L , equal to the forward lead which the machine had as a generator when running in the same direction.

The effect of reversing the lead, which is given to the brushes in either a generator or a motor, is illustrated in Fig. 6. Assuming the brushes to be on the line, B-D, and the field distortion as shown, the armature reaction would tend to weaken the field. The demagnetizing belt causing this result would be embraced within the double angle of lead, A-B and D-C. If, now, the brushes are shifted on to the line A-C, giving them a backward lead equal to the forward lead, the demagnetizing belt above referred to will be

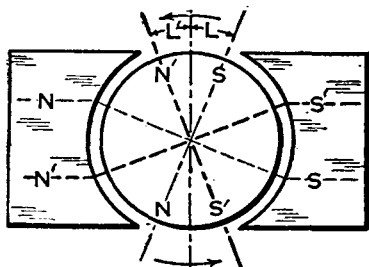


Fig. 5.—Relative polarity of armature and field in generator and motor and brush position when machine rotates in the same direction in both cases.

converted into a *magnetizing belt* and the magneto-motive-force of this belt instead of opposing the main field actually supplements it. It would be theoretically possible to cause the armature to not only supplement, but actually induce, its own field magnetism so that a machine could be constructed without any field magnetizing coils at all, by giving the brushes a sufficient backward lead. Practically, destructive sparking at the commutator would make the application of this principle prohibitive.

The armature conductors in a motor cut the magnetic lines of force of the field in which they rotate in the same way as in a generator. In Fig. 3 the conductor, A, moves up through the field because it carries a current toward the observer, but as this conductor cuts the lines of force of the field there is generated therein an e. m. f., the direction of which is away from the observer, or in the opposite direction to that in which

the current is actually flowing. This is in accordance with Lenz's Law, for if the motion of the conductor is due to a current therein, the induced e. m. f. must necessarily be in opposition thereto.

A shunt motor is essentially a constant speed machine; that is, it tends to operate at practically a constant speed under all variations in load. The same causes which contribute to *constancy of voltage* in a generator likewise contribute to *constancy of speed* in that same machine when operating as a motor. These causes are, first, a constant field strength, and second, a low armature resistance.

Consider a shunt motor operating under a moderate load. Line A-C, Fig. 7, represents an impressed e. m. f. of 100 volts. The e. m. f. generated in the armature will be directly proportional to the speed. It will be assumed that when it runs at a speed of 1,000 r. p. m., its counter e. m. f. will be 99 volts, represented by the line C-B. The

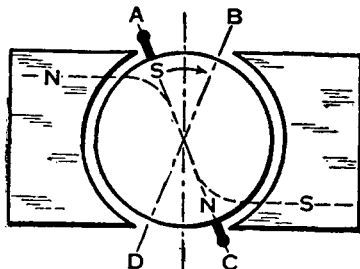


Fig. 6.—Backward lead of brushes on generator assisting field magnetism instead of opposing it.

actual current in the armature will be determined by the effective e. m. f., which is the difference between C-B and A-C, or A-B. This will be one volt. If the armature has a resistance of 0.1 of an ohm, then the armature current, I_a , will be determined by the formula,

$$I_a = \frac{E_f}{R_a} = \frac{1}{0.1} = 10 \text{ amperes.}$$

Where I_a = armature current.

E_f = effective e. m. f.

R_a = armature resistance.

It will be assumed that this current of 10 amperes will carry the load imposed upon the motor at the above mentioned speed of 1,000 r. p. m.

Next assume that the load increases on the motor. If it were operating a lathe, this increase in load could be brought about

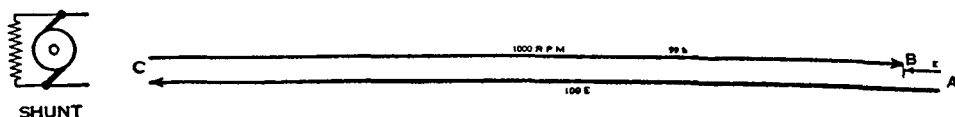
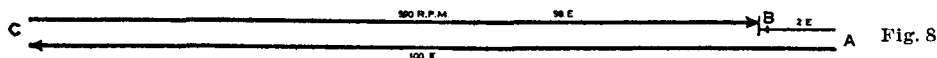


Fig. 7.

by setting the tool deeper into the work so as to take a heavier cut, and therefore calling for more power. The first result of the increased load would be to react on the armature, and cause it to slow down. As it does so, the counter e. m. f. falls in direct proportion to the reduction in speed. By the time the speed has fallen, however, about 1 per cent, to 990 r. p. m., the effective

If, now, the load increases on the armature, it reacts as in the case of any motor under the increase and begins to slow down. If the load has doubled, the armature must decrease in speed sufficiently to get the current required to produce double torque. If the field strength were constant, as in a shunt motor, the armature current would have to double in order to produce double



e. m. f. would have increased from one volt to two, as in Fig. 8. Applying the above formula it will be seen that the current now

$$\text{flowing will be } I_a = \frac{2}{0.1} \text{ or } 20 \text{ amperes.}$$

With double current in the armature it will be able to develop double torque, and consequently do approximately twice the work.

The effective e. m. f. for a given load is determined as before stated, by the resistance of the armature. If the resistance is very low, the effective e. m. f. is, in the first place, low. Therefore when the load increases, it will only be necessary that the speed be reduced a very small per cent in order to bring about a very large per cent increase in effective e. m. f. and therefore in current and torque. In the case under discussion a reduction in speed of approximately 1 per cent results in an increase in torque of about 100 per cent. Thus, under changing conditions in load, a very slight alteration in speed brings about a very large change in armature current.

A series motor varies widely in speed under variations in load, for two reasons. First, the motor has a variable field, and second, the armature and field combined have a comparatively high resistance. Assume a series motor carrying a given load at a speed of 1,400 r. p. m. Line A-C, Fig. 9, represents the impressed e. m. f., 100 volts, and C-B the counter e. m. f., 90 volts. The effective e. m. f. is now A-B, or 10 volts. If the armature and field in series have a resistance of 1 ohm, the current flowing

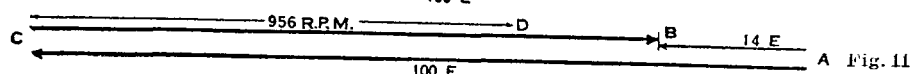
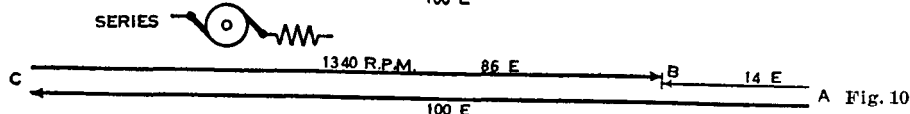
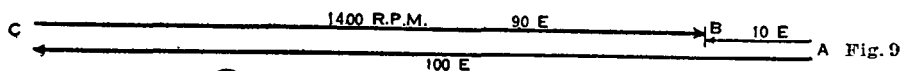
$$\text{through the motor will be } I = \frac{10}{1} \text{ or } 10 \text{ amperes.}$$

torque, but as the field and armature are in series, an increase of current in the motor raises the strength of both. Therefore, to bring about double torque the current in both need increase only about 40 per cent. This may be illustrated as follows: If, in a shunt motor, the strength of the field is taken as 10 and the strength of the armature is taken as 10, then the torque may be regarded as the product of these two factors, 10 times 10 equals 100. If the load doubles, the strength of the field remains constant as before at 10. The current must now double in the armature, giving it a value of 20. Then 10 times 20 equals 200, which will be a measure of the torque required for double load. Consider the corresponding illustration for a series motor. Assuming the strength of the field to be 10, and that of the armature to be 10, the torque will be proportional to the product of these two, 10 times 10 which equals 100. If, now, the load increases so as to call for double torque, the field does not remain constant but increases. If will, therefore, take a field strength of only 14.1 multiplied by an armature value of 14.1 to equal the required torque of 200.

If the field had a constant strength it would only be necessary, in order to enable the armature to get 40 per cent more current, that the speed should fall enough to reduce the counter e. m. f. from 90 volts in Fig. 9, to 86 volts, as shown in Fig. 10. This would allow the effective e. m. f. to increase from 10 volts to 14 volts. Applying Ohm's Law, the armature and field would now get,

$$I = \frac{\text{Effec. E}}{R} = \frac{14}{1} \text{ or } 14 \text{ amperes.}$$

The speed would fall in direct proportion with the counter e. m. f., thus 90 : 86 ::



1,400 : X. From which $X = 1,340$ r. p. m.

But as this 14 amperes comes through the series field on its way to the armature, the magnetic flux (assuming the cores are not saturated) is increased 40 per cent, say, from 1,000,000 lines to 1,400,000 lines. With this increased flux the counter e. m. f. would also rise and thereby prevent the input of the required 14 amperes unless a still further reduction in speed is brought about. As the motor must have 14 amperes in order to develop the required torque, the speed continues to fall. The actual extent to which it will drop may be determined in the following way. If the speed were 1,340 r. p. m., to produce the required 86 volts counter e. m. f., with 1,000,000 lines, then with 1,400,000 lines, the required speed would be found by the inverse proportion, 1,400,000 lines : 1,000,000 lines :: 1,340 r. p. m. : X. From which $X = 956$ r. p. m. as CD, Fig. 11. The speed has now fallen from 1,400 r. p. m. to 956 r. p. m. under an increase in load calling for double torque. This drop in speed is about 32 per cent as compared to a drop of 1 per cent in a shunt motor under a corresponding demand. With a constant impressed voltage the counter e. m. f. is always proportional to the product of the flux per pole and the speed. In the shunt motor, the flux being constant, the counter is therefore proportional to the speed alone, but in the series motor the flux and speed will vary in nearly inverse ratio. Hence line CB, Fig. 11, can no longer represent both speed and counter, but should truly represent the counter e. m. f. of 86 volts, because if the flux has increased 40 per cent and the speed has decreased 40 per cent the counter should remain the same as in Fig. 10. The final speed of 956 r. p. m. can perhaps be shown to another scale as in line CD, Fig. 11.

The foregoing discussion illustrates the principle involved. Both examples are purposely exaggerated. The shunt motor actually varies somewhat more in speed and the series motor somewhat less under the stated load demands.

The characteristics of a shunt motor are illustrated in Fig. 12. Here revolutions per minute, as ordinates, are plotted against amperes input to the armature as abscissas. The speed falls slightly. The torque curve for this machine is a straight line. The small armature input between A and B represents the current necessary to rotate the armature without any load, after which the torque rises directly in direct proportion to the armature current.

The corresponding characteristics for a series machine are shown in Fig. 13. Here the speed is seen to be infinitely high at no load. This is literally the case. A series motor should never be started without a

load, because it tends to run at a speed which will destroy it. This infinitely high speed occurs for the following reason: Without load the armature theoretically requires no current. It will, therefore, rise in speed in an effort to generate a counter e. m. f. equal to that impressed, so as to reduce the current intake to zero, but when it is taking no current there is likewise no current in the field winding which is in series with the armature, and therefore no flux across the armature. It will be necessary, therefore, for the armature to run at an infinitely high speed, in a field of no strength in order to generate the required counter

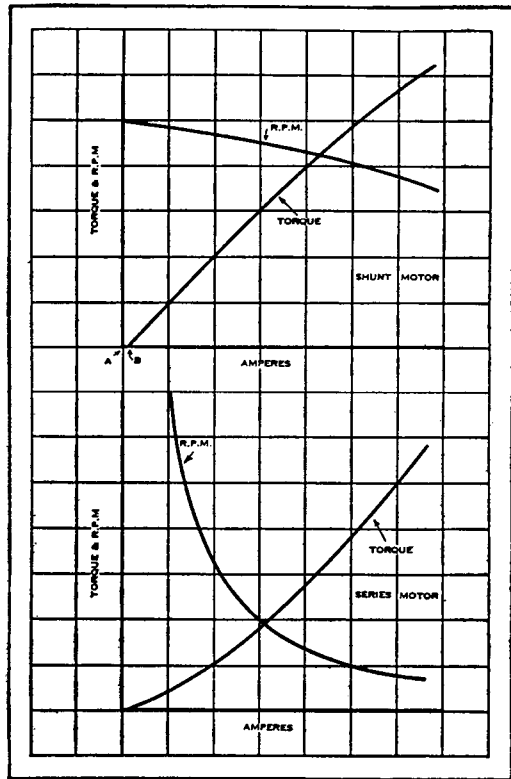


Fig. 12.—Speed and torque curves of shunt motor.
Fig. 13.—Speed and torque curves of series motor.

e. m. f. Practically the armature takes a little current to overcome the losses. Therefore there is a very weak field, but in that field the armature must run at a dangerously high speed to generate a counter e. m. f. which approaches the impressed. As the load increases, the speed drops rapidly. As the speed falls the torque rises. The series motor has an advantage over other types, in the large torque which it will develop for a given increase in current. Doubling the current in the armature would double the current in the field. Neglecting saturation, this would cause quadrupled torque between armature and field. Thus, the torque

of such a machine would vary as the square of the current. Practically, on account of saturation, the torque only varies a little faster than the current. Nevertheless, at very low speeds, the series motor develops the largest torque of any direct-current motor.

NOTICES

Failing in negotiations it was necessary for Local 475 of Kingston, N. Y., to suspend work. All members are requested to avoid this locality.

All members are requested to avoid Charleston, W. Va., and vicinity until further notice. Work is dull and members are unemployed.

JAS. E. SPALDING,
Recording Secretary,
Local Union No. 466.

This is to advise all members that there is a serious scarcity of work in Asheville and vicinity and you are requested to avoid this locality.

E. B. MURDOCK,
Financial Secretary, L. U. No. 238.

We desire to advise all members that work in the jurisdiction of Local 711 is very dull and no opportunities for employment exist at the present time.

ENOCH I. WILL,
Recording Secretary, L. U. 711.
Long Beach, Calif.

On account of difficulty in our jurisdiction and having the constitutional number of members unemployed, it has been necessary to place in force Section 9 of Article XXIV of the Constitution.

ROY WELCH,
Business Agent, Local No. 347.
Des Moines, Iowa.

Due to difficulty in our jurisdiction and having the constitutional number of members unemployed, it has been necessary for Local Union No. 347 to place in force Section 9 of Article XXIV of the Constitution.

W. R. BURROWS,
Recording Secretary, L. U. No. 347.
Des Moines, Iowa.

LOST!

Receipt book with receipts for 1923, and other papers, belonging to Bert Hall, Card No. 274486. If it comes to the attention of any member that any party is using the receipts or is in possession of them, he is requested to notify Brother Hall at 271 West North St., Decatur, Ill.

This is to advise members of the Brotherhood that we have had in this city the following ex-brothers: C. A. Lowe and A. C. Lowery who have been working on unfair work here, and it is understood by Local Union No. 308 that they are leaving St. Petersburg for Detroit, Mich., to take charge of some work there. Local Union No. 308 wishes all brothers to take notice that the above named do not pass as union electrical workers.

E. E. MORGAN,
Press Secretary, L. U. No. 308.
St. Petersburg, Fla.

The whereabouts are wanted of "Flat Wheel" Kingan, last heard of in LaPorte, Indiana, and of James (Jimmie the Peg) Ule, of Winnipeg, Canada, last heard of in Vancouver. Interest of worth to both of them can be supplied by

CHAS. F. HUFSMITH,
720 Ohio Avenue.

East St. Louis, Ill.

We wish to advise all members that the Chandeller Shop of Joplin, Mo., is unfair to our Local Union. Also that Perry Maeder, Card No. 374858, formerly of Local No. 124, of Kansas City, Mo., and Harry Maeder, Card No. 344654, formerly of Local 584, of Tulsa, Okla., are working unfair in our jurisdiction.

B. J. BOTKIN,
G. COLLINS,
W. E. HOUGH,
Committee, L. U. No. 95.

It has been alleged that one Arnold Rathburn, more familiarly known as "Jimmie," has been discharged from the unfair job which he has been working on at the New Britain Light Job, a branch of the Connecticut Light & Power Co., and Local No. 37 would like all brothers to be on the lookout for him as he has been giving out the impression that he is a member of the Brotherhood out of Perth Amboy, Local No. 358, when the truth is that he has not been a member of the Brotherhood for a long time.

So we ask that any brother who may chance to meet up with him will treat him as an ex-brother who goes and works on unfair jobs should be treated.

Fraternally yours,
LOUIS W. ALLEN,
Recording Secretary.

I was instructed to bring to the attention of you and the members of the Brotherhood through the Worker, to pay no attention to advertisements in various papers throughout the country, saying that electricians are wanted in Brooklyn, New York City, as there are over seven hundred members of Local Union No. 3 out of work, with the addition of having a strike on against the Brooklyn Power House in sympathy with one of the trades affiliated with our Local Union in the New York Building Trades Council, so I would earnestly urge all members of the Brotherhood to stay away from New York City as we have ten men on hand for every job that is offered.

With best wishes, I remain,
Fraternally yours,
JOHN GOODBODY,
Recording Secretary.

RADIO

BIG MONEY IN A BIG FIELD

Be a RADIO EXPERT. Make big money. Wins success in this new uncrowded field. Trained men needed. Learn quickly, at home in spare time, to construct, install, operate, repair, maintain and sell radio equipment.

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Short course, low cost, easy terms, money back guarantee.

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A. G. Mobaup, Radio Eng., Radio Assn. of America,
4513 Ravenswood Ave. Dept. 114 Chicago

\$3000
a year

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a year

Radio Facts

DIGEST OF HOWELL-BARKLEY RAILWAY LABOR ACT

THE following is a digest of the provisions of bills introduced in the United States Congress and known as the Howell Bill, No. S-2646 in the Senate, and Barkley Bill, No. H. R. 7358 in the House.

Every member should write an individual letter to the Congressman of his district and to the United States Senators of his State requesting them to vote for the above bills, naming the bills in the respective Houses, and to do everything possible to influence their immediate enactment. They should also at the same time send a communication to President Calvin Coolidge, advising him that they have requested U. S. Senators and Congressmen in their district to vote in favor of these bills and that they advise him that as soon as the bills have been passed by both Houses of Congress and are sent to him, it is their request that he place his signature of approval on same so that they may become a law.

They should further see that their local union send similar communications to the Congressmen, Senators and the President on this matter.

This should be done immediately so as to assure favorable action on these bills prior to the recessing of Congress in June of this year.

Digest of the Railway Labor Act

Issued by the following organizations which have endorsed "The Railway Labor Act:"

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, W. S. Stone, Grand Chief Engineer.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, D. B. Robertson, President.

Order of Railway Conductors, L. E. Sheppard, President.

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, W. G. Lee, President.

Switchmen's Union of North America, T. C. Cashen, President.

Order of Railroad Telegraphers, E. J. Manion, President.

American Train Dispatchers' Association, J. G. Luhrsen, President.

International Association of Machinists, W. H. Johnston, President.

International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, J. A. Franklin, President.

International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, J. W. Kline, President.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance, J. J. Hynes, President.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, J. P. Noonan, President.

Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America, M. F. Ryan, President.

Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America, D. W. Helt, President.

Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, E. H. Fitzgerald, President.

Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and Oilers, Timothy Healy, President.

United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railroad Shop Laborers, F. H. Fljozdal, President.

National Organization, Masters, Mates and Pilots of America, J. H. Pruett, President.

International Longshoremen's Association, A. J. Chlopek, President.

National Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association of the U. S. of A., William S. Brown, President.

American Federation of Labor, Samuel Gompers, President.

THE RAILWAY LABOR ACT

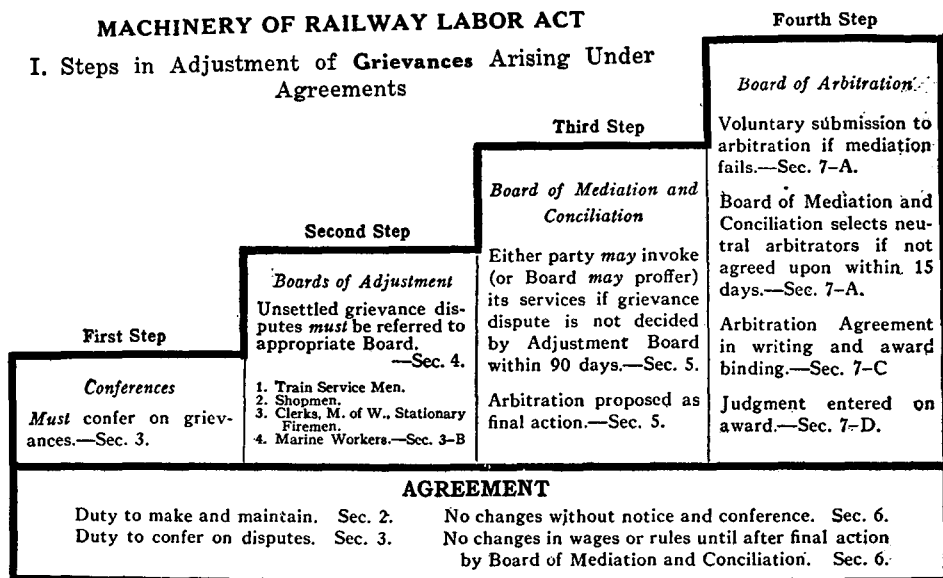
1. Repeals Title III of the Transportation Act.
2. Creates a separate Railroad Labor Act.
3. Abolishes the Railroad Labor Board.
4. Provides for creation of—
 - (a) Board of Mediation and Conciliation (public only).
 - (b) Boards of Adjustment (equi-partisan)—
 - (1) Train Service.
 - (2) Shopmen.
 - (3) Clerks, stationary firemen and maintenance of way men.
 - (4) Marine workers.
5. It is made a *duty* for employers and employees to "exert every reasonable effort to make and maintain agreements" concerning wages and working conditions.
6. It is made a *duty* to confer when disputes arise. If disputes are not decided in conference they are carried forward according to their classification as—
 - (a) Grievances (covering the application of existing agreements).
 - (b) Changes (of existing agreements establishing new wages or working conditions).
7. If grievance disputes are not decided in conference they *must be referred* to the appropriate Board of Adjustment for decision.
8. Changes cannot be put into effect until the machinery provided has been employed to bring about agreement.
9. If the Board of Adjustment does not decide a dispute, or if any proposed change is not decided in conference, either party may invoke services of Board of Mediation and Conciliation, or Board may proffer its services.
10. If mediation is unsuccessful, the Board shall propose arbitration.
11. If the arbitration proposal is accepted, a Board of Arbitration is created—as under the Newlands Act—to deal with the matters in dispute, and the agreement to arbitrate requires acceptance of the award.

Explanatory Statement

The purpose of the proposed Railway Labor Act is to insure continuity and efficiency in the transportation system of the country by providing means whereby the management and the employees, through representatives of their own choosing, shall confer on the problems of the "human side" of railroading, and through such conferences, first, enter into collective agreements respecting wages and working conditions,

MACHINERY OF RAILWAY LABOR ACT

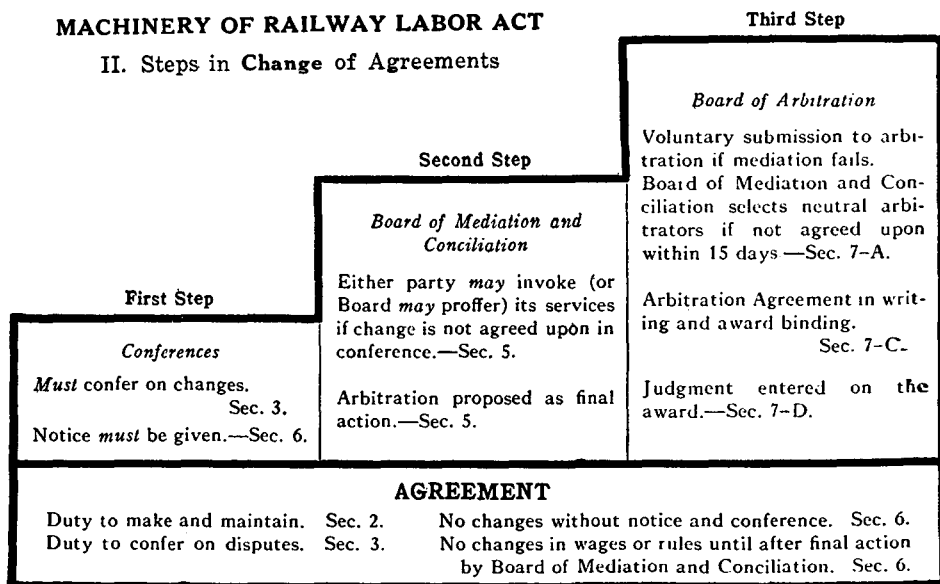
I. Steps in Adjustment of Grievances Arising Under Agreements



"Based on Agreement"

MACHINERY OF RAILWAY LABOR ACT

II. Steps in Change of Agreements



"Based on Agreement"

and, second, adjust differences of all kinds. To carry out this purpose a duty is imposed on both parties—"to exert every reasonable effort to make and to maintain agreements concerning rates of pay, rules and working conditions." Disputes over proposed changes of rules or rates of pay, or over the application of agreements, are to be settled in conference, if possible, and the machinery of Boards of Adjustment, and a Board of Mediation and Conciliation or reference to arbitration is to be resorted to only when a conference cannot produce an agreement.

The proposed legislation utilizes the successful provisions of former acts (the Act of 1886, the Erdman Law, the Newlands Law, and Title III of the Transportation Act) and seeks to avoid the weaknesses that developed in the practical operation of those laws.

Machinery Provided

The proposed Act provides four ways in which differences between the men and the management can be adjusted:

1. Conferences

The primary emphasis is laid on conferences. Section 3 (A) (1) imposes a mandatory duty upon the parties involved in a dispute to confer. Such conferences must be held whether a dispute is one "arising out of grievances, or the application of agreements concerning rates of pay, rules or working conditions, or proposed changes in rates of pay, rules or working conditions." While there is no duty upon the parties to *decide* such disputes in such conferences, the parties, through their representatives, must meet and endeavor to agree.

The framers of this bill, which has been drafted by practical railroad men, have provided that in these all-important conferences the workers shall have genuine representation, otherwise such conferences are useless. If a management is permitted to exert pressure to influence the choice of conferees, or to refuse to meet conferees whom it does not select or approve, the satisfactory results of conferences are impossible and autocratic dictation is made doubly offensive by the pretense of democratic cooperation. The much censured conduct of certain railroads in seeking to control the choice of representatives of its shop and clerical forces shows that the effectiveness of the conference system depends entirely on this principle of independence.

The bill, therefore, provides (Sec. 3-A-2) that the representatives shall be designated by the parties in such manner as their *own organization* shall decide, "without interference, influence, or coercion exercised by either party over the self-organization or designation of representatives by the other, and it shall be deemed a violation of the obligation herein imposed upon carriers for any carrier * * * to interfere with or to attempt to influence or control, directly or indirectly the organization of employees or subordinate officials, or participate in the functioning thereof or the designation of employee or subordinate official representatives." It is because *voluntary* agreements between the parties immediately concerned is the foundation of the entire bill that so much emphasis is placed upon this matter of non-interference by one party in the selection of the representatives of the other. Moral and legal obligations to fulfill a contract arise only when the parties are bound by their self-chosen representatives.

2. Boards of Adjustment

If a dispute (except disputes involving *changes* of rules or wages) cannot be disposed of to the satisfaction of the parties in a conference, the Act imposes upon the parties the *duty* to refer such disputes to the appropriate Board of Adjustment, where the controversy will, if possible, be decided.

(The Boards of Adjustment have nothing to do with changes of rules or working conditions. Controversies over such questions may be settled (1) in conference; (2) through mediation, or (3) by arbitration.

The Boards of Adjustment are therefore concerned solely with questions of operation under existing agreements. It is hence appropriate and desirable that they should be composed exclusively of practical railroad operators.)

The members of the Boards of Adjustment are government officers, appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. However, these Boards are not third party tribunals, but are an extension of the conference plan on a national scale, where men skilled in railroading, representing both managements and the employees, can try to adjust the human problems of their common business.

There are four such Boards, divided roughly as follows:

Board No. I.—Train service men.

Board No. II.—Shop and mechanical workers.

Board No. III.—Clerical and station workers, stationary firemen and maintenance-of-way men.

Board No. IV.—Marine workers.

The organization of Board No. I is typical. This Board is composed of fourteen members. Seven are representatives of management, appointed by the President from not less than fourteen names presented by the carriers. Seven are representatives of labor, appointed by the President likewise from a list of not less than fourteen nominees, each of the "nationally organized crafts" within the classifications embraced by Board No. I being authorized to nominate two men.

Again it should be emphasized that these are not third party tribunals or boards of arbitration. The members are not expected to stand "impartially" between those who bring controversies before them for adjustment. There is no "public member" or "neutral" or "umpire." Long experience has convinced railroad men (employers as well as employees) that the continuity of railroad service can most often be secured, not through referring technical problems to individuals enjoying so-called "impartiality" (individuals unfamiliar with the problem of the engine cab, the train, the yard, the ship, and the machine shop) but rather through providing disputants with a full and fair opportunity to present their claims before an equi-partisan board. The successful operation of just such boards for years on various railroads and covering all railroads during Federal Control and some of the gratifying results of similar machinery in Canada in recent years have demonstrated the effectiveness of this method of settling controversies.

The bill provides in addition for the exceptional situation where the parties may be unable to adjust their differences within the industry itself, either in conferences, or before the appropriate equi-partisan Board of Adjustment. In that event—(a) the Board of Mediation and Conciliation may be invoked or may intervene; or (b) there may be submission of the dispute to arbitration.

3. Board of Mediation and Conciliation

The composition and the function of this Board is quite different from the intra-industry machineries heretofore discussed. This Board is made up of five Commissioners, appointed by the President. They are all to be impartial and not associated in interest with either the carriers or the unions. Unlike the present Railroad Labor Board, this Board is not an impotent court, authorized to "decide" cases but without power to make its decisions effective. The creation of this Board would inaugurate a return to the successful mediation provisions of the Erdman and Newlands Acts.

The functions of the Commissioners are three-fold:

- (a) The Board may try by mediation, to induce the parties to settle all disputes as to the application of agreements, which cannot be adjusted either in conference, or before the proper Board of Adjustment. The Board may act either on the request of either party, or on its own initiative.
- (b) The Board may take similar action in the case of proposed changes of rules or wages, which have not been agreed upon in conference between the parties.
- (c) If conferences, adjustments, mediation and conciliations have all failed to result in an agreement, the Board shall endeavor to induce the parties to submit their differences to arbitration, under the conditions provided in the bill; and if this effort succeeds the Board shall help to organize the arbitration proceedings.

4. Arbitration

The bill provides for voluntary arbitration of either class of disputes which have not been settled in conference, (1) of disputes regarding the application of agreements which have not been settled in conference or by a Board of Adjustment, or after mediation, or (2) of disputes regarding changes of rules or wages which have not been settled directly in conference or after mediation. In either event if the Board of Mediation has failed to bring about an amicable adjustment "the said board shall at once endeavor, as its final required action, to induce the parties to submit their controversies to arbitration" (Sec. 5-A). The Board of Arbitration may consist of three or six persons, as may be stipulated in the arbitration agreement. If a Board of three is provided each party shall choose one; if a board of six, each party shall choose two. If the parties fail to agree upon the third arbitrator, or upon the fifth and sixth arbitrators, for a Board of six, it is the duty of the Board of Mediation to choose the one or two disinterested arbitrators (Sec. 5-D). The form and contents of the agreement to arbitrate are set forth in Section 7-C and comprise a re-statement of the best provisions

of arbitration agreements under previous laws. In this agreement it is provided that the parties shall agree to faithfully execute the award and that it shall be filed with the clerk of the appropriate district court and judgment shall be entered upon it; provided, however, that the court shall have power to set aside the award only upon the three grounds:

- (a) That the award or the proceedings were not in conformity with the Act, or,
- (b) That the award does not conform to the agreement to arbitrate, or,
- (c) That there was fraud or corruption which affected the result of the arbitration.

These provisions of the agreement to arbitrate whereby the parties expressly limit the power of judicial interference are for the purpose of preventing the delays or harassments of litigation whereby the purposes of arbitration are defeated. This marks an important advance over previous legislation.

5. General Provisions

There are certain provisions of considerable importance not covered in the previous description of the machinery provided in the Act, which should be briefly described.

(a) Section 6 requires 30 days' written notice of any changes of rules or wages and an opportunity for consideration of such changes in conference and for the use of the services of the Board of Mediation before such changes may be made effective, imposing a penalty that in cases of changes without notice or prior to fulfilling the requirements of the Act, such changes shall be void and the offender liable in damages to double the amount of the loss occasioned by such unlawful action. Section 4-B provides for an interpretation by a Board of Adjustment of any decision concerning the application of which a controversy may arise and Section 5-C makes a similar provision regarding interpretation by the Board of Mediation of agreements reached through mediation. These provisions are intended to prevent the re-opening of controversies which have been presumably settled, and to prevent either party from destroying the value of a settlement through an unfair interpretation of the agreement of settlement.

(b) Section 7-A (2) specifically provides that the refusal of a party to submit to arbitration shall not be considered as a violation of a legal obligation, in order to prevent attempts to force parties into arbitration by judicial action. It is the underlying principle of the entire Act that if opportunity is provided for ample hearing and fair consideration of matters in disagreement, the representatives of employers and employees can be relied upon to adjust amicably their differences as they are more vitally interested than any other persons can be. The use of coercive methods to force agreements or to compel men to serve under unaccept-

able conditions is not only opposed to American principles, but has been shown to be destructive of, and not productive of, harmonious industrial relations.

(c) In like manner, although arbitration awards are binding upon the parties thereto, it is especially provided in Section 7-D (8) that nothing in the Act shall be construed to require an individual employee to render compulsory service. It should be obvious that although organizations properly may be bound by their contracts and the members equally bound while rendering vol-

untary service, no individual can be compelled to render service so long as the Constitution of the United States forbids involuntary servitude.

The Railway Labor Act is presented as a constructive measure for the adjustment of industrial controversies that affect the transportation service in such a manner as to promote the cooperative efforts of employers and employees, to insure harmony in and to improve the efficient operation of the American railroads.

THE BOARDS OF ADJUSTMENT

Employees Within Each Board and the Corresponding National Labor Organization

Board No. I

Engineers	Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.
Firemen and Hostlers (including Outside Hostler Helpers).	Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.
Conductors	Order of Railway Conductors.
Trainmen	Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.
Switchmen and Yard Train Service men	Switchmen's Union of North America.
Telegraphers (including Telephoners, Agents, Levermen, Train Directors, Towermen and Staffmen).	Order of Railroad Telegraphers.
Train Dispatchers	American Train Dispatchers' Association.

Board No. II

Machinists, Helpers and Apprentices	International Association of Machinists.
Boilermakers, Helpers and Apprentices	International Brotherhood of Boiler makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America.
Blacksmiths, Helpers and Apprentices	International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers.
Sheet Metal Workers, Helpers and Apprentices	Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance.
Electrical Workers, Helpers and Apprentices	International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.
Carmen, Helpers and Apprentices	Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America.
Signalmen, Helpers and Assistants	Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America

Board No. III

Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Warehouse, Storehouse, Express and Station Employees.	Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.
Stationary Engineers, Firemen and Oilers	Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and Oilers
Engine House and Shop Laborers.	
Maintenance of Way Employees, Bridge and Building Employees, Section Men, Coal Chute Laborers, Crossing Watchmen and Pumpers.	United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railroad Shop Laborers.

Board No. IV

Masters, Mates and Pilots	National Organization, Masters, Mates and Pilots of America.
Longshoremen	International Longshoremen's Association.
Marine Engineers	National Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association of the U. S. of A.

FOR THE NEW YEAR

This I would like to be—brave and bolder,
Just a bit wiser because I am older,
Just a bit kinder to those I may meet,
Just a bit manlier taking defeat;
This for the New Year my wish and my plea:
Lord, make a regular man out of me.

This I would like to be—just a bit finer,
More of a smiler and less of a whiner,
Just a bit quicker to stretch out my hand
Hoping another who's struggling to stand;
This is my prayer for the New Year to be:
Lord, make a regular man out of me.

This I would like to be—just a bit fairer,
Just a bit better and just a bit squarer,
Not quite so ready to censure and blame,
Quicker to help every man in the game,
Not quite so eager men's failings to see—
Lord, make a regular man out of me.

This I would like to be—just a bit truer,
Less of a wisher and more of the doer,
Broader and bigger, more willing to give,
Living and helping my neighbor to live,
This for the New Year my prayer and my plea:
Lord, make a regular man out of me.
—Edgar A. Guest.

MINUTES OF MEETING OF INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

REGULAR meeting of the International Executive Council, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, was called to order at 9 A. M., Monday, March 3, 1924; Chairman F. J. McNulty presiding.

Members present: F. J. Swor, C. F. Oliver, E. Nothnagel, F. L. Kelley, G. W. Whitford, M. J. Boyle, J. L. McBride, M. P. Gordan, F. J. McNulty.

Chairman stated that before Council could proceed with business it would be necessary for it to organize and select a Secretary and a Sergeant-at-Arms. Nominations for Secretary were called for, and the following names were presented: Geo. W. Whitford and M. P. Gordan. Brother Whitford declining the nomination, and there being no other nominations, Brother M. P. Gordan was elected by acclamation to the position of Secretary for the ensuing term. Nominations for Sergeant-at-Arms were then called for, and Geo. W. Whitford was nominated. There being no other nominations, he was declared elected by acclamation.

A request from Local Union 125 for either a remission of per capita tax for two months, or a loan, was received. There was also received in connection with this matter a letter from Local Union 200, of Anaconda. Moved and seconded, that a remission of two months' per capita be granted.

The International Secretary presented to the Council petitions for a referendum, having for their purpose the amendment of Article XXII, Section 1, the International Secretary explaining that he had not submitted the matter to referendum for the following reasons:

(1) The same subject matter had recently been disposed of by a convention, and negative action by practically unanimous vote resulted.

(2) That he had been waiting to receive returns from the local unions, providing information on the matter of totally and permanently disabled members; hoping that the two subjects could be disposed of at one time.

The Council, after considering the matter and going over the returns on totally and permanently disabled members, felt that waiting for the local unions to provide the International headquarters with information concerning totally and permanently disabled members would delay the submission to referendum to an unreasonable extent; therefore recommended to the Secretary that the proposed amendment be submitted to referendum vote.

An appeal from the International Transport Workers' Federation of Germany was received, and the Council, after fully considering this matter, voted to donate the sum of \$200 to assist in feeding the families of the German workers.

Chairman appointed F. L. Kelley and M. J. Boyle as Auditing Committee.

Bonds of the following officers, properly executed, were presented by the Auditing Committee, and it was moved and seconded, that they be received and placed in safe deposit vault. Motion carried.

International President J. P. Noonan.

International Secretary C. P. Ford.

International Treasurer W. A. Hogan.

International Vice President G. W. Bugnia-zet.

International Vice President E. Ingles.

International Vice President E. J. Evans.

International Vice President D. W. Tracy.

International Vice President H. H. Broach.

International Vice President J. J. Smith.

International Vice President A. M. Hull.

International Vice President T. C. Vickers.

Communication from Local Union 130, and request from Joint Board of Locals 4, 868 and 130 for financial assistance, through I. E. C. Member F. J. Swor, received.

Moved and seconded, that the sum of \$2,500 be granted to the Joint Board of L. U. 4, L. U. 868, and L. U. 130, and that no further obligations be incurred by the I. O. Motion carried.

Auditing Committee reported. Moved and seconded, that their report be accepted. Motion carried.

Moved and seconded, that a certificate of release be drafted for the outgoing treasurer, Jas. S. Meade:

CERTIFICATE OF RELEASE

Washington, D. C.,

March 5, 1924.

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to certify that the books and accounts of Jas. S. Meade have been fully examined and audited by W. B. Whitlock, Public Accountant, the examinations and audits made covering the entire period that the said Jas. S. Meade filled the office of International Treasurer; namely, October 1, 1922, to and including December 31, 1923, and the examinations and audits show that he has discharged his duties in a careful, painstaking manner; has fully accounted for all moneys received and disbursed, for all property held in his possession during his term of office, and has surrendered to his successor, Wm. A. Hogan, all books, moneys and other property belonging to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Therefore, in consideration of the facts set forth above, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, through its proper administrative and executive officers, has caused his bond with the United States Fidelity & Guaranty Company to be discharged and forever releases the said Jas. S. Meade, his heirs and assigns from any further claim or accounting of his stewardship as International Treasurer.

JAS. P. NOONAN,

International President.

WM. A. HOGAN,

International Treasurer.

CHAS. P. FORD,

International Secretary.

International Executive Council

F. J. McNULTY,

Chairman.

M. P. GORDAN,

Secretary.

International President Noonan reported to the Council that a Super Power convention, having for its purpose the world-wide development of power, would be held in London, England, during July, and that the American Federation of Labor was to be represented by five delegates; that the International President had been appointed one of the delegates representing the American Federation of Labor, but had not accepted the appointment pending authorization from the International Executive Council.

After fully considering the matter, it was the Council's judgment that no organization of labor is as greatly interested in the development of the world's power resources as the International Brotherhood; therefore authorized the International President to accept the appointment as a delegate to represent the American Federation of Labor at the convention hereinbefore referred to.

The Cooperative Insurance Association, as proposed by Resolution No. 32, adopted at the Montreal Convention, was discussed, and the returns made by members and local unions examined by the Council. The reports from local unions and members, while only representing about 3 per cent of the individual members and about 10 per cent of the local unions, show that those who have reported are overwhelmingly in favor of the establishment of the Cooperative Insurance Association.

The Council, after very fully considering the future of such an Association, are unanimous in their belief that it would be most unfortunate for the organized Electrical Workers and the labor movement in general should activities towards the formation of a Cooperative Insurance Association be discontinued. It was apparent to the Council that the possibilities of such an Association are unlimited, and that the results preclude

calculation. It was shown to the full satisfaction of the Council that the life insurance companies of the Nation either own or control not alone the banking industry but practically all major industries, and through their control of the major industries, automatically control practically all industry. It was also shown that the great life insurance companies were leaders in the promotion of the so-called American Plan movement, and to a very material extent supported the effort to deflate labor during 1920, 1921 and 1922. Banking institutions controlled by insurance companies withheld credit from fair employers and from builders who desired to have their work carried on by union men, and it is the opinion of the Council that for organized labor not to endeavor to mobilize its financial strength and control the wealth it has created is leaving the toilers practically the helpless victims of the great financial interests.

Life insurance is a necessity, and at the present time, aside from the limited amount of protection the workers may obtain through their labor or fraternal organizations, the workers must buy their insurance from hostile interests, or else leave their families inadequately protected.

In view of the foregoing, a motion was made and seconded, that the International officers be instructed to proceed with efforts to interest the membership concerning this matter, and upon receiving a majority of favorable votes, to proceed with the establishment of a cooperative, legal reserve insurance association or company.

The Council reviewed the work performed since the adjournment of its last meeting, and there being no further business, adjourned.

M. P. GORDAN,
Secretary.

GERMAN COOPERATORS HARD HIT

Cooperative stores are the only institutions in Germany which stand between the German people and the hungry wolves that howl at their doors, and they are having a bitter fight to maintain their existence. Not only has the wild inflationist policy of the government depleted the cooperatives' credit reserves, which before the war reached millions of dollars, but the cooperatives are being crushed under the burden of taxation which the government has inaugurated in an effort to reestablish its own pre-war strength.

Although the German cooperative societies have done their best to keep pace with the continual depreciation of the mark, they are getting more and more out of breath. They are demanding that the government itself should supply them with working credits, since it is the government's policy which has so depleted their strength. Either the cooperative societies must be assisted, they are warning the government, or else they can

no longer feed and clothe eight million families, thus creating the danger of pillage and riot, to say nothing of more serious eventualities. A deputation of cooperators recently called upon the Minister of Taxation to utter a final protest against the crushing burden of taxes imposed on the business of the cooperatives by the bankrupt government.

The importance of the German cooperatives to the common people can be judged from the following figures of membership of some of the big city consumers' cooperatives: The "Produktion" of Hamburg, for instance, has 144,000 members; Hanover has 36,000 members; Kiel, 35,000; Bielefeld, 30,200; Lubeck, 27,200; Bremen, 26,300; Bremerhaven, 20,000, and so on. In most of the German cities these cooperatives are the only means adapted for the popular distribution of food-stuffs. Their existence means the existence of the German people.

THINGS AS THEY ARE

By BENJ. C. MARSH

THE Senate Finance Committee has decided to hold star chamber sessions. It believes in secret tax rates secretly arrived at. It has secretly heard Secretary of the Treasury, Mellon, America's richest official tax dodger. It has refused to hear the Peoples' Reconstruction League representing millions of voters in transportation, factories and offices, and on farms, crushed with high taxes on consumption. It refused it a hearing when the Executive Secretary, Benjamin C. Marsh, appealed in person for one.

There is one Progressive Republican on this Committee—La Follette. There are six Democrats on it who ought to be Progressive. Reed Smoot, Chairman, has always been handy man of the big interests.

Things Secretary Mellon and Chairman Smoot Don't Want Known

1. The truth about corporation profits and tax evasions.

The profiteering corporations whose gross income in 1922, was ninety-one and a quarter billion dollars were allowed to deduct ninety billion, seven hundred and ninety-one million dollars as expenses to escape taxes. Twenty-four and a half billion of this is listed as "miscellaneous expense." Over half of the corporations (51.96%) reported "no net income."

The corporations kind enough to report some net income gave the total for 1921 as \$4,386,047,813, but the total tax they paid was only \$701,575,432—16.18 per cent of the net income they were not able to conceal, or the Treasury Department didn't let them hide.

The net income of the United States Steel Corporation in 1921 was \$36,617,000 in 1923—\$108,729,000; of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation \$10,333,000 in 1921, and \$14,374,000 in 1923, of the United States Fruit Company \$16,976,000 in 1921, and \$23,097,000 in 1923, and of the Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation, \$1,007,000 in 1922, and \$6,477,000 in 1923.

These are typical excess profits which Secretary Mellon and Chairman Smoot don't want taxed. An expensive campaign is at hand—and the oil interests—have been too thoroughly exposed.

The Rich Should have paid Half a Billion More Estate Taxes For 1922

The gross estate of decedents for whose estates returns were filed in 1922 was almost \$2,880,000,000, but nearly half, \$1,313,000,000, of this was deducted so the rich dead could beat their government out of taxes.

From the aggregate net taxable estate of \$1,621,000,000 only \$115,838,953—7.15 per cent of the net estate was collected, and an

average of \$9,492. The government should have collected from these estates at least \$600,000,000.

The very rich beat the government out of taxes from the grave, worse than the little folks. Ten estates of ten million dollars and over, were recorded in 1922, with a gross estate of \$292,000,000. They were allowed an average deduction of \$10,882,000 on their average estate of \$29,194,000, and paid only \$4,095,304, inheritance taxes apiece, an average of only 13.9 per cent of their gross estate.

In 1922, scores of thousands of people were buried in paupers' graves. Each of the ten richest candidates for heaven in 1922 was allowed an average deduction of \$912,539 apiece for "funeral and administrative expenses."

Secretary Mellon, in his last annual report suggests that inheritance tax rates be reduced.

Secretary Mellon is Not Stating the Facts in Charging the Rich Invest Heavily in Tax Exempt Securities to Escape Surtaxes

Less than one-thirteenth (7.66%) of the estates for which returns were filed in 1922, consisted of securities wholly or partly tax exempt, and only one dollar out of twenty-eight was in wholly tax exempt securities.

Only \$103,442,000 out of a gross estate in 1922 of nearly \$2,880,000,000 was invested in wholly tax exempt securities.

The ten multimillionaires covered in 1922 returns whose gross estate was nearly \$292,000,000, had only \$18,115,000—6.38 per cent in wholly tax exempt securities.

The aged would invest in tax exempt securities more heavily than the young and Secretary Mellon is trying to save war profiteers and the present day variety from paying their fair share of taxes.

Some one keeps him in the Cabinet to do this. A President is known by the Cabinet he keeps.

We Can and Should Retain Highest Surtaxes on Incomes Till the War Debt is Paid—Large Incomes are Largely Unearned

These are the facts regarding incomes reported for 1921:

After paying the highest surtaxes on their income the 11,069 persons each of whom had a net income of \$50,000 or over had left on the average \$65,690. After paying all Federal income taxes the 40,015 persons having an income of \$25,000 or over had left on the average \$39,835. Sixty-three persons had an income of \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 and twenty-one of over \$1,000,000, including several of over \$2,000,000. After paying their income tax they had left an average of \$424,523. The 2,222,031 persons

mostly heads of families who had net incomes of \$2,000 to \$3,000 after paying their income tax had left to support their big families an average of only \$2,342. The eighty-four persons with incomes of half a million to several million dollars were allowed to deduct over \$27,000,000 nearly one-fourth of their total income which enabled them to escape taxes.

Considerably over half of all income of those receiving over \$60,000 was derived from property and was unearned and 94.19 per cent of incomes of over \$2,000,000 was unearned, as was nearly three quarters of all incomes of over \$300,000.

The Condition of Farmers

Farmers have to pay taxes, so do wage earners whether they have a net income or a gross deficit. Secretary of Agriculture Wallace in his report for 1923 says:

"Our investigations lead us to estimate the property taxes and interest combined paid by Agriculture in the year of 1920 at about \$1,457,000,000; in 1921 at \$1,684,000,000, and in 1922 at \$1,749,000,000. In 1922 the value of the wheat, oats and tobacco crops, and one-half of the potato crop were required to pay taxes and interest. In that year although cotton was very high in price, taxes and interest charges were equivalent to the entire value of the cotton crop, plus two-thirds of the wheat crop. Property taxes increased from \$532,000,000 in 1920 to \$797,000,000 in 1922."

The Treasury Department can collect sufficient revenue for the Federal Government's needs, and abolish all nuisance taxes and reduce high tariff duties on manufactured necessities of life, if Congress will enact the right tax rates on incomes, personal and corporate, corporation profits, inheritances and gifts and proper adminis-

trative provisions, and the Secretary of the Treasury will enforce them.

McNary-Haugen Bill Threatens at Least Two Billion Dollar Increase in Living Costs

Evidence presented at the House hearings on the McNary-Haugen bill creating an Export Corporation to sell or dump surplus farm products abroad show that this bill will probably increase the cost of living at least two billion, and possibly two and a half billion dollars a year. Isn't that a nice touch of "normalcy?"

There is little chance that the McNary-Haugen bill will pass. The meat packers are not opposing it. They are for it. Ask Charles J. Brand, now in the Packers and Stockyards Act Administration, who was the Packers' tool in the Department of Agriculture in 1916 to kill the Borland resolution for a Congressional investigation of the meat packers, and now the chief advocate of this bill.

Under this McNary-Haugen bill:

The raisers of cattle, sheep and hogs will be taxed to pay the meat packers' losses they sustain on their exports of meat products, and wheat growers will be taxed to pay the millers losses they incur on exports of flour, but the corporation doesn't function on any crop until the growers are worse off then they were "before the war."

Sentiment for the genuine farm relief measure, which is also designed to protect consumers of farm products—the Norris-Sinclair Government Marketing Corporation Bill is growing rapidly, but it is opposed by all the exploiting interests.

Write your United States Senators and Congressmen to vote and work for the Norris-Sinclair bill.

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July 17, 1906

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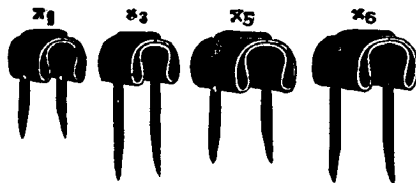
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No. 1 for Hard Wood

No. 3 for General Use

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BOSTON, MASS.



EDITORIAL



Control of The Press Among other valuable and important information which the American citizens are getting as a result of the United States Senate investigation of the Teapot Dome oil scandal, is that relating to the controlled press of this country.

In the hurry of modern life most people allow the newspapers to do their thinking for them. We have to rely largely on the newspapers for the facts and events happening every day. Our decisions and our actions, politically, economically and in every other way, rest on the "facts" the press gives us. If the press, therefore, is unreliable or biased—if the press is controlled and deliberately misleads the people—we can see what grave results follow. Evidence is at hand recently that the press of this country deliberately suppresses facts and has played up other facts, and in this way misleads the people. Let us give some evidence of this for your thought. On the second day of March, 1921, just two days before the present administration took charge of the United States Government, "The New Republic" printed a leading editorial which proved prophetic and began as follows:

"Apparently Mr. Harding's cabinet is a mixture of oil and water. One man, Mr. Hughes, and perhaps two others, represent his conscience; a sense of what is expected of the man who is President. The others represent his cronies, or what he would call his involvements. But for Mr. Hughes, Mr. Hoover if he joins, and perhaps one other, the Harding cabinet is the perfect product of exactly those men who drove Roosevelt to rebellion in 1912. Men like Mr. H. M. Daugherty and Senator A. B. Fall are unspeakably bad appointments. They are full blown specimens of the manipulating politician who serves private and predatory interests. And according to the information at present available they are to operate in the two departments of the Government—Justice and the Interior—that are most rich in spoils. To the tender mercies of Fall, Mr. Harding proposes to entrust the national domain; to Daugherty he proposes to hand over the enormous and intricate powers, the immense influence and the huge patronage, of the Attorney General's office. If he adheres to that intention he will have made a mockery of the Republic promises about the appointment of able men."

It is interesting to read this editorial, in the light of recent disclosures. Now the fact is that "The New Republic" was not shrewder or more knowing than any other good newspaper, but do you recall reading in any daily paper at that time any criticism of either Fall or Daugherty? On the contrary, you read as a rule laudatory statements hailing the great cabinet of the "Best Minds," which was to bring the country back to a safe and sane administration.

We were to have a government now, the press told us, which was safe and sane; that is, Labor was to be put in its proper place, although they did not say this; also we were to have "more business in government, and less government in business."

The American people should not be surprised at the disclosures which are now taking place. Big Business, of the most corrupt kind, has had its full swing and very little interference with it on the part of the Government, and especially from the Attorney General. The Attorney General was far too busy getting out injunctions against labor organizations.

But a kept press is not alone national, it is world wide. Take, for instance, in France it has been shown that the press of France, previous to the World War, was subsidized or bribed by the Russian Government. Vast sums of taxes, wrung from the poor peasants and working people of Russia, were sent to France and were actually paid over to the big newspapers in France to hire or bribe them to mislead the French people regarding Russia and Russian investments. The French people were advised and encouraged to buy Russian securities in vast amounts, and these thrifty souls, who followed the press controlled by Big Business in France, just as the press is controlled by Big Business in this country, lost their money.

These disclosures have been very startling, and have been a scandal in France as great or greater than the oil scandal in the United States. Have any of you seen any statement of this in the American Daily Press? You certainly have not. The American papers have been very careful to suppress this important information—to suppress these facts, and thus mislead the American people.

These are two very flagrant examples of how the Daily Press of this country, controlled by Big Business and the capitalistic interests, has misled and misinformed the American people. It shows us how important it is that Organized Labor develop and encourage its own means of finding out the facts—its own means of getting the news.

A Government of Best Minds Less than three years ago a government of the “Best Minds” was put in charge at Washington. A cabinet which was to be the very personification of the brains of the “Best Minds” was appointed. Today, thirty per cent of that cabinet is gone. Mr. Fall is out in disgrace. Mr. Denby has gone. Mr. Daugherty has resigned under fire by presidential request. And what about the other seventy per cent of the cabinet—Mr. Hughes, for instance? Does anyone know his foreign policy? Has this country a foreign policy?

During the last campaign in order to attract attention of the people from their real problems a great attack was made on the League of Nations. One of the chief arguments against it was that the League would send our American boys to all parts of the world to preserve order or prevent war. The inference was that if we rejected the League, and minded our own business, our boys would be kept at home. Have they been kept at home?

Not long ago some trouble broke out in Asia Minor. The Marines were landed from our warship which was over there. A little later some question arose in China. Our fighting ships were drawn up and threats were made by our officers. It seems that American boys were in China protecting somebody's interests. Marines have been landed and have charge of Haiti—a fine climate for American boys! Marines have been landed in Honduras. And so it goes. Little by little, leaking out through the papers, we seem to find American men and American naval craft in all parts of the world, protecting American interests. Now this is just the way that wars start! Wars do not start because of friction which arises between the capitals of countries or the great cities of countries. Wars do not start because of trade between England and the United States, or between France and the United States; or between Japan and the United States. The source of war is in the contest between American business interests and the business interests of other nations over raw materials; or undeveloped countries; or trade with backward

peoples. It is over the oil fields in Asia Minor; or over the trade concessions of China; or over the raw materials in the Tropics of Africa; or over the trade concessions—oil or other minerals—in Mexico or South America, or in Turkey; that the clashes arise between the financial interests of different nations.

Then these nationals, or business interests, call on their governments for "protection" when their interests are threatened. Their governments send, at the expense of the general tax payers, armed forces. These invade the country or threaten to invade the country. Then other governments send their armed forces to "protect" the interests of their business people. These are the clashes which start wars.

It was to prevent this that the League of Nations was organized. The greatest service the League or some similar institution would do would be to give the facts in a fair and uncolored way to the people of the world. What do we know, or what do the people of any other country know, as to the facts behind these clashes of interests in remote portions of the world? Is Mr. Hughes, or the "Best Minds" of the Government giving us a clear picture of international affairs, and have they given us any definite idea of what the foreign policy of this administration is?

We may also ask about other members of this cabinet of the "Best Minds." Two of them may certainly be dismissed as not towering intellects. Mr. Wallace and Mr. New do not bulk very largely in the news of the day. Mr. Hoover has seemed to sink into silence, possibly disgusted with the whole oily mess; likewise Mr. Davis. Mr. Mellon has been anxious to get the tax reduced on the very rich. (It does not seem as if even the Old Guard in House and Senate can put his measure through.)

The question will be settled between now and next Fall as to whether this government of the "Best Minds" is to be continued; whether the policy of more business in government is to be continued; whether the Government is to be used to break strikes and get out injunctions against railroad employees with such energy and enthusiasm that it has no time to force railroads like the Pennsylvania to obey the laws. It is all up to the American people. Benjamin Franklin long ago said, "Experience keeps a dear school, but is a good teacher."

It may take many more years to educate the working people and the farmers to understand how their interests and the interests of all producers are one, and to teach them political wisdom enough to elect representatives who will look after the interests of the producers and the average American, rather than after the interests of the few who already have more money than they know what to do with.

Back To Normalcy We have been three long, weary years on that road. Coal is higher; rents have increased; freight rates are up; the cost of cotton goods has doubled; silk is a little cheaper—that is one bright spot for the working people—and diamonds are not much higher; the farmers are nearly all broke; the treasuries of labor organizations are depleted from strike after strike to prevent deflation, and to try to maintain their rights in the courts, against the onslaughts of the United States Attorney General and the corporation attorneys.

It has been a fine three years! Is it not time that the producer—the average man—gave up believing this bunk that the "Best Minds"

can do for us what we cannot do for ourselves? We have paid pretty dearly to find out that it was bunk, but do we not now know the truth?

The What are we going to do about voting this next Fall?
Ballot

Once in four years, on all national matters, under our Constitution all power goes back to the American people. They can then elect a new set of men to run the Government. On one day in four years they are absolute masters. They can determine what changes shall be made in the conduct of their Government, and what policies shall be carried out. All that is necessary is that a majority of the American people know what they want, and that they are careful to select men who will do what they want them to do. Next November we citizens can decide as to what kind of a government we are to have in Washington the next four years, and what kind of men and who shall run it.

Four years ago we were being told by the controlled press of the country that it was important for us to make a change. We were not told that a part of the program of those who control the press, and the principal part of the program was to "Deflate Labor."

President Wilson was criticized very bitterly, and very generally throughout the country, by certain influential people, for two things: One was that he was friendly to Labor; the other, that he was suspicious of very rich men and of Big Business.

The American people listened to the advice given them by the publicity agents of Big Business. We got a change. The farmers know we got a change, and the laboring people know we got a change, and it is certain some big business interests know we got a change, and the politicians know we got a change, and Big Business and the politicians got some change amounting to an unknown number of good American dollars, scattered about in chunks of from \$25,000 to \$100,000, and so on. The American people swallowed hook, line and sinker, the chatter of the big interests. Will they crave another dose?

"Take Care "Go straight to Warren Harding and get my
of My Friends" friends taken care of," cried Jake Hamon, the millionaire Oklahoma oil king, while dying from a shot fired by his stenographer.

This statement is now repeated simply to serve as a reminder of the gang politics that has long reigned supreme in Washington.

How well the gang's friends have been taken care of, what strength they have wielded, may be partly judged by these few cases: Taft, whom the people decisively and overwhelmingly said they did not want, went to the seat of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; Sutherland, who was whipped in Utah, followed him to a life-time job in the same court; Esch, who was disowned in Wisconsin, went to the Interstate Commerce Commission; Poindexter, of anti-strike fame, after being whipped in Washington was sent to South America; Kellogg, whom the voters of Minnesota said was not fit to represent them, was sent abroad in velvet breeches to the Court of St. James; and old lady Robertson, who was told by Oklahomans to shut up and go back to her restaurant, was given a berth in the Veteran's Bureau. Then Jess Smith, Burns, Fall, Daugherty, Denby and a long list of other underworld politicians cannot be forgotten.

So it's a great game—this you scratch my back and I scratch yours; this feeding at the public trough; this plundering and looting

of the public treasury and hog-swagglng the dear people. And so long as the dear people like it and are willing to tolerate it, so long will gang politics predominate, so long will the political crooks ride hard and high, while the deals and steals go merrily on.

More Millions For Reaction When France violated the spirit of the League of Nations covenant and stepped into the Ruhr, she began to lose public opinion in the United States, England and the rest of the world.

Without surrendering their former positions about the justice of the French cause during the war, men everywhere began to say, "this action of France is too raw, too insane, too mercenary. It is an act of a highwayman on a big scale. It is a visible demonstration of the materialistic conception of war; not national honor but greed for coal and iron dictates her action."

And it is not too much to declare that if a vote could have been taken on the Ruhr invasion in this country this month, Americans, five to one, would have repudiated France.

Yet, at this juncture, J. P. Morgan steps in and announces that the House of Morgan has loaned France \$100,000,000, and in so far as details of the loan published indicate, there are no strings attached. Morgan, and the bankers behind him, in other words, underwrite France's Ruhr policy.

When we remember that Premier Poincare is a director in a French steel corporation, we habitually have a desire to know if American financiers are interested in Ruhr iron and coal fields.

And, moreover, we have a curiosity to know if the reactionary foreign policy of our Department of State is influenced at all by the friendliness of Mr. Morgan to Poincare and his reactionary, brutal policy in the Ruhr.

It would be delightful reading, wouldn't it, to know the inside story of this Morgan loan of \$100,000,000 to France?

Super-Wise, Super-Pure All peanut souls in the world, all preachers who have forgotten their Master's immortal example, all old maids who never felt young love's emotion seem to be rushing to State legislatures to slam upon the statute books obnoxious laws regulating not only private conduct, but private thought and private emotion. To see these silly and comical old women scramble to the law-makers with their eyes averted from life, and life's stern facts, were to be overcome with amusement, if they weren't so dangerous.

But the spasm of regulation of private lives is not new. It has been tried before, and always with poor results. Censorship has never succeeded and never will succeed. It is senseless, cruel, and debasing. It is the vale of petty souls and trifling minds. It seeks to make the rule of fear supreme. But you simply cannot force people to accept your code of conduct or to think your way; but you can make liars and hypocrites and law breakers by the millions.

Censorship of private morals has a parallel in the labor world in regulation by injunction. Each is an effort to elevate individual prejudice, individual motive, individual misinformation to the level of universal law.

And the pity, of course, is that all this mania for regulating the conduct of people is not done out of a belief in human nature, but out of a hatred and contempt for it. It is sponsored by men and women who, looking within their own minds, have found so much

that is base, and mean, and rotten, that they are afraid of themselves. They are like the tough guy, who doesn't dare live with himself. This, to be sure, they do not admit. To the world, they are not only super-wise but super-pure. They would create a row of toy men to live in sanitary, airtight show-cases. They in reality hate human beings, as they are,—aspiring and erring, desirous and frail. They don't trust men and women to learn by experience, because they can't trust themselves.

So we have the spectacle of an Arkansas legislature enacting a law making it possible to imprison a teacher who tells her pupils a disagreeable truth about American history. So in Utah we find a drastic smoking-in-public-law. The New York Legislature has been asked to consider a "clean book bill" designed to eliminate all books that do not suit the taste of Tom, Dick, and Harry, Mrs. Grundy, or George F. Babbitt. All of us know to what silly lengths the movie censors are going in Oklahoma and Pennsylvania and other States. In Ohio, a board of censors would not let the International News Service say of Debs: "Leaving the White House after telling President Harding he has not changed his mind." And in Kentucky, as in other States, there is an effort to keep the facts of science from school children by passing anti-evolution laws.

Of course these super-wise and super-pure would-be dictators of the universe pretend that their campaign is for the protection of the young, but why don't they allow the parents to do that? It's like an old maid trying to tell a mother how to nurse a child.

Censorship has never succeeded and never can succeed, for it is a disease like measles, a symptom of a prevalent fear psychology born when a ruling class feels itself slipping. It is likely to mark a spell of darkness before dawn!

Cause For Thanksgiving Every working man, every farmer—in fact, every citizen believing in a clean, just government—will be thankful for the fact that by the enforced resignation of Harry M. Daugherty, there has been removed from power and public office one of the most, if not the most, dangerous individuals that ever was imposed upon the American people.

It would appear since the searchlight of publicity has been turned on his conduct that his closest friends and associates were of the underworld.

If Mr. Daugherty is remembered at all and lives a reasonable length of time in the public mind, it will be for the part he played in the game of deflating labor and denying justice to the weak and granting special privileges to the powerful.

He now seeks sympathy by protesting that even the worst criminals are allowed trial by jury. Evidently he has forgotten that the Department of Justice under his administration allowed no such consideration to those persecuted under his injunctions and who had committed no crime, but were simply exercising the rights accorded them by the country's Constitution. So, while he whines about being removed from office and shorn of his power, the common people, the real backbone of the nation, will thank the Almighty and consider his removal in the nature of a gift from Heaven.

However, even with Daugherty gone, it should be kept in mind that there still remain in the Department of Justice a host of his lieutenants and subordinates; for instance, Wm. J. Burns, and the people of the country should not be content until every trace of "Daughertyism" has been removed and the Department of Justice

becomes what its name would indicate rather than what it has degenerated into during the past few years.

Help Abolish Child Labor Children are the basis of the State; as they live or die, as they thrive or are ill-nourished, as they are intelligent or ignorant—so fares the State.

Device upon device and scheme upon scheme has been used to give the children of toil everything except that which they need and crave most,—education and the opportunity to develop mind and body by the ordinary processes of nature's laws. What sort of a civilization would deny every child such opportunities? But every effort to rid this nation of the curse and shame of child labor has been met by fanatical resistance from those who reap profits from baby toil.

The man or set of men willing to put one group of children in factory, mine and field that their own offspring may enjoy the comforts and luxuries of life, must possess a most calloused conscience and be barren of every humanitarian impulse. Such selfishness is outside the pale of understanding and is not worthy of consideration from decent thinking people.

The struggle for child labor legislation began in the Nineteenth Century and every attempt to reduce the hours of child toil below twelve hours per day was bitterly contested and met by every known trick of legislative and judicial chicanery. In fact, every attempt that has been made to help the American child and give it the protection that we have accorded to livestock and plant life has met with opposition on the part of those who profit through producing and merchandising the products of child labor.

Abolition of child labor is not alone an economic question; it is also a moral one. However, viewing it as either, it is not defensible from any standpoint. By permitting child labor, we are following the most short-sighted economic theory possible for the human mind to conceive, and our recent experience in the World War is sufficient authority to support this claim.

Our experience as shown by the selective service system employed during the war demonstrated that 29 per cent of the men called for examination could not read or write. Army records disclose that 70 out of every 100 men called in the draft possessed the intelligence only of a twelve-year-old child. For such conditions, child labor alone is responsible, and those who oppose the abolition of child labor must necessarily be in favor of perpetuating such intolerable conditions.

Competent authorities claim that the minimum education any child should receive is the grammar school course. Yet statistics gathered in our industrial centers show that only one-third of the children in public schools complete grammar school courses and less than 10 per cent finish high school. Authority for this statement—United States Bureau of Education, Bulletin No. 379.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics report more than 75 per cent of the nation's children are forced to leave school before reaching the seventh grade.

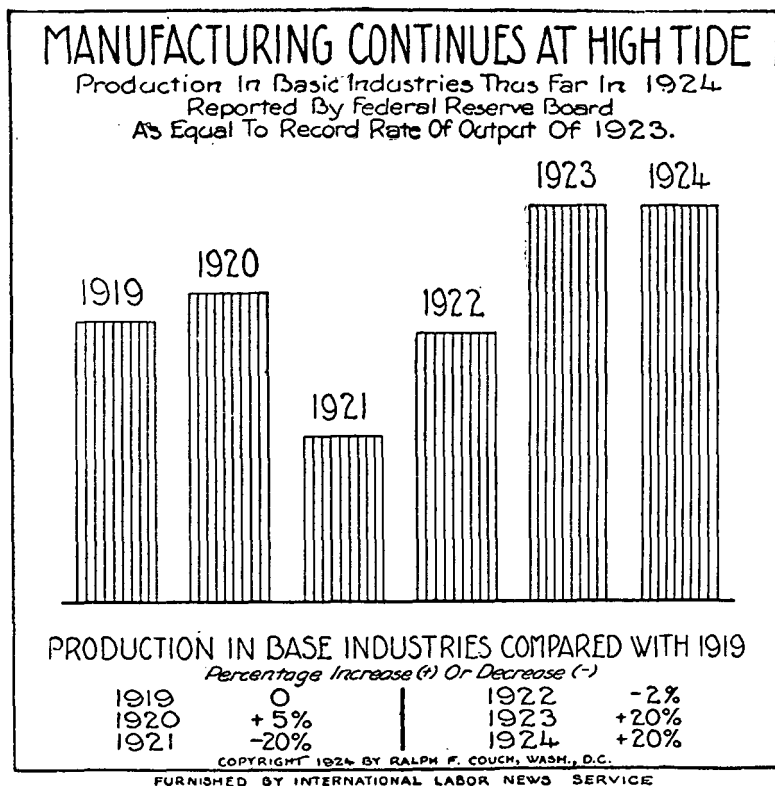
Child labor is increasing at an appalling rate. The Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor tells us that there are at least 1,060,000 children between the ages of 10 and 15 employed in our various industries, or one child in every twelve in the United States. In some States as high as 24 per cent of all the children are engaged in grinding out profits for the forces of greed.

A survey by the United States Department of Labor covering the first six months of 1923 shows there were 36.8 per cent more children working than during the last six months of 1922. It will be observed this survey was made subsequent to the decision of the Supreme Court declaring unconstitutional the Federal Child Labor Law.

In the great industrial centers the increase seems incredible. Connecticut cities show an increase ranging from 98 per cent to 800 per cent. Waterbury, Conn., shows an increase of 800 per cent; Springfield, Mass, 215 per cent; Pittsburgh, Pa., 127 per cent; San Francisco, 85 per cent; Indianapolis, 75 per cent; Birmingham, 63 per cent. This is a wretched picture indeed,—the Children being herded in the mills, mines and factories to be fed to the gods of profits, while grown-ups go jobless, often begging for a chance to work upon any terms and all too often living off the mere pittance their children bring home. This, in America, the greatest country in the world. May God pity those in a worse country.

It is every man's duty to lighten the burden of his fellow-man; to make the path of life brighter and better. If we have charity of heart and wisdom of mind, we will not hesitate to save the children of this nation from the grasp of their exploiters.

All readers are urged to write their Congressmen and Senators to support the Foster resolution providing a constitutional amendment that would abolish child labor, America's greatest shame.





NAIL IT UP!



IN MEMORIAM



Bro. C. C. Carman, L. U. No. 39

Whereas we, as members of Local Union No. 39, have been called upon to pay our last respect to Bro. C. C. Carman, who met his death by being asphyxiated in his home. The Almighty has seen fit to remove from our midst a brother who never found fault with any transaction of our organization; therefore be it

Resolved, That we as union brothers who believe in helping one another, express our deep affections to his family and friends in this their hour of bereavement, and may his soul rest in peace; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days, send a copy of these resolutions to the family, and one to the International Office for publication in our official journal.

H. DEROLPH,
Secretary and B. A.

Bro. H. Ritter, L. U. No. 21

Whereas the sudden death by accident of Bro. H. Ritter, recently employed on the New Inquirer Building, Philadelphia, Pa., although untimely, is deeply regretted by his many friends and fellow workmen and members of Local Union No. 21, therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 21 recognize in him one of those noble persons whose life and virtues exemplify what is most to be admired in men, and express their great sorrow at his death. Be it further

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 21 hereby extend their deep sympathy and heartfelt condolence to the members of the family of Bro. H. Ritter in their bereavement and express their respect for them and their earnest desire for their future welfare. Be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to our official journal for publication.

W. H. MATLACK,
H. WEBER,
H. BIRKBECK,
THEO. H. WOTOCHEK,
Committee.

Bro. Chas. F. Morris, L. U. No. 192

Whereas Almighty God in His divine wisdom has called to his heavenly home our esteemed and beloved brother, Charles F. Morris, it is with deepest sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 192, record the loss that has come to us in the death of our associate, a charter member and untiring worker in the interest of our organization, therefore be it

Resolved, That to those bound to him by the tender ties of home we extend our deepest sympathy, and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days in due respect to his memory, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, that a copy be spread on the records of our local union and published in the official journal of the Brotherhood.

Fraternally yours,
SQUIRE H. RENSHAW,
President.
JOHN B. COONEY,
Recording Secretary.

Bro. Charles Cassell, L. U. No. 285

Whereas it has been the will of the Almighty God in His Divine wisdom to take from our midst our beloved brother, Charles Cassell; and

Whereas by his death Local Union No. 285 has lost a true and loyal member and has been deprived of the assistance of a kind and faithful brother. Though we question not the Divine calling, we mourn the loss of our friend and brother, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a union in brotherly affection, extend our deepest and heartfelt sympathy to his family in their hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the wife, a copy to our official journal for publication, and a copy be spread upon our minutes.

OMER CLEVINGER,
R. E. SMITH,
R. H. QUINCE,
Resolution Committee.

Bro. Roy Hunt, L. U. No. 76

Whereas God in His infinite wisdom has called from our midst Bro. Roy Hunt; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Hunt his family has lost a faithful companion and father, and the I. B. of E. W., and especially Local Union No. 76, a faithful and conscientious member, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of local Union No. 76, extend to Mrs. Hunt and daughter our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of bitter grief; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, a copy sent to the Worker for publication, and a copy spread upon the minutes; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days.

J. G. FLANARY,
J. THOMAS,
V. A. SORENSON,
Resolution Committee.

Bro. John Coughlin, L. U. No. 267

Whereas Almighty God in His divine wisdom has called to his heavenly home our esteemed and beloved brother, John Coughlin, who was an active member of this local for twenty years, and

Whereas we deeply regret the sad occasion that deprives us of the companionship and assistance of a kind and faithful brother though we question not the divine calling, we mourn the loss of a dear friend and brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local No. 267, I. B. E. W., extend their most sincere sympathy to his family in their hour of sorrow, commending them to the Almighty God for consolation truly believing that death is but the transition to life eternal; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days in due respect to the memory of our brother, and a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, a copy mailed to our official journal for publication, and a copy spread on the minutes of our local union.

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Bro. Fred W. Higgs, L. U. No. 42

Whereas it has been the will of Almighty God in His Divine wisdom to take from our midst our dear and beloved brother, Fred W. Higgs, in February, 1924; and

Whereas we deeply regret the occasion that deprives us of such a kind and faithful brother, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a union in brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sorrow and extend to his sisters and brother our deepest sympathy in this their hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days in due respect to his memory, and that a copy be sent to the bereaved family and a copy be sent to our official journal for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes of this meeting.

R. A. BRIGHAM,
Recording Secretary.

Bro. R. W. Reeves, L. U. No. 288

Whereas it has been the will of Almighty God to take from our midst our beloved brother, R. W. Reeves; and

Whereas Local Union No. 288, I. B. E. W., of Waterloo, Iowa, has lost one of its true and loyal members, therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 288 hereby extend their deep sympathy and heartfelt condolence to the wife and mother of Brother Reeves in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent the bereaved ones, and a copy sent to the official journal and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

H. A. MOYER,
CHAS. McMULLEN,
LEO DIGGINS,
W. H. MEVIS,
Committee.

Bro. Ernest Schappi, L. U. No. 102

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to call from our midst Brother Ernest Schappi; and

Whereas Local Union No. 102 has lost a faithful and honored brother, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a union in brotherly love, express our sorrow and extend to his

family our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, and a copy to our official journal for publication, and a copy spread on the minutes of our Local Union.

ROBERT SIGLER,
ALVA BENNETT,
JOHN PARDOE,
Committee.

Bro. Peter W. Douglas, L. U. No. 18

Whereas the Supreme Ruler of the Universe in His infinite wisdom has removed from our midst our esteemed brother, Peter W. Douglas, and

Whereas Local Union No. 18, I. B. E. W., of Los Angeles, Calif., has lost a true and loyal member, therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 18 do hereby extend their heartfelt sympathy to the family of Brother Douglas, in their hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, and a copy be sent to the official journal for publication, and that a copy be spread upon our minutes, and that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

J. P. WILLIAMS,
J. J. COAKLEY,
W. A. PEASLEY,
Committee.

Bro. B. P. Tracy, L. U. No. 793

Whereas it has been the will of the Almighty God to call from our midst the wife of Bro. B. P. Tracy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy to the relatives and friends of our brother's departed wife; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the records of our local and a copy be sent to Brother Tracy and his family, also to our International Secretary for publication in our Brotherhood journal.

W. H. WHITBECK,
F. E. WOLFE,
H. D. PARKER,
Committee.

BRITISH COOPERATORS GAIN SEATS IN PARLIAMENT

British cooperators increased by 5,090 their parliamentary representation in the recent general elections which brought a signal victory to the British Labor Party. Six Cooperative Party members of the new Parliament take their seats with Labor's strong delegation of 191 for what will prove to be the most momentous session of modern times.

The Cooperative Party, which is the political wing of the great British cooperative movement, embracing a third of all the families in England and Scotland, was first organized in 1918. In the elections of that year, one candidate was successful. The December elections of 1922 gave the cooperators four seats, and in the election just concluded six out of ten candidates have become members of Parliament.

With one exception, all the Cooperative

Party candidates were opposed by Liberals and Conservatives. The two arms of the labor movement, working through the cooperative and labor organizations, in striving for Parliamentary representation have in most instances combined their forces against the opposition parties. In the one instance where they failed to do so, allowing ex-Premier Asquith to slip through with fewer votes than those won by the separate Cooperative and Labor candidates opposing him, has shown them the importance of united political action. Nevertheless, cooperators in Parliament can be counted on to stand solidly with Labor in their magnificent fight for a constructive and progressive program for the whole nation, just as the British Labor Party consistently aids the Cooperative Party group.



CORRESPONDENCE



L. U. NO. 1, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor:

Working conditions in St. Louis at present are very quiet. There doesn't seem to be any wonderful projects for the near future. There are quite a number of our boys idle, and also a great many of the men in the building trades line in general, but still we live in hopes. Perhaps that hope will come true if we follow out the old-time traditions, and the different lines of the moon doesn't fail us.

Some of us Missourians are noted for the expression of "Show me." There is no doubt but what the words "show me" have reached the ears of many people in the various parts of the world, but it comes natural with the Missourian, for he still maintains some of the old superstitions that he learned while down on the farm. That is, "When the dish cloth was dropped upon the floor, it was a sure sign that company was coming for dinner." And the Missourian, like the old Indian of years gone by, to be sure of it raining, the sky must be cloudy all around and raining like h—— in the middle. I used these terms merely to show you that the Missourian is not so far off his handle.

Another peculiar thing about us Missourians is that as quick as we find a job that is unfair, we immediately think of the old story which is still in the minds of the various rural Missourians. "When a thunder storm comes up, all dogs are promptly kicked out of the house, because their 'tails draw lightning.'"

If our business agent catches a job that is apt to go wrong and he gets there in time, he might again produce the old effect of another Missouri saying which is, "If a cow that has 'lost her cud,' she may be salvaged if fed in time on the right kind of a rag." And as another remedy, we might apply a dose that will act similar in a case of fever. "If a man lies abed, ill with fever, feathers plucked from a black hen and burned in a pan under the bed will drive away the disease."

We read in the newspapers, especially on the real estate page, of where enormous projects are going to be started. Well, I am sure that if these projects are going to be built, it is necessary to start the foundations; when they are once under construction we are quite positive that they may terminate. The nature of our business has changed so in the last few years that we have all become emigrants. We have passed the day when the job seeks the man; now we seek the job. The result is we naturally become like some of our Missouri farmers, as the quaint story relates, "He moves so

often that when he backs the wagon up to the door, in the springtime, the chickens would gather around him, lie down, and obediently hold up their little feet to be tied."

So each Missourian has the State-wide characteristic; you can easily tell one by the old conversational trick of speech. "If a man says he feels 'poorly,' or that grandma is looking mighty 'pearly,' or that Johnny has become quite 'a chunk of a boy,' or has acquired a 'right smart larning,' he shows where he's from." If you don't believe me, ask Jimmy.

Yours fraternally,

ROBERT MILLER,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 2, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor:

Faith it seems is one of our greatest achievements. Yet no virtue we possess is as badly abused. Not long ago a minister, according to the WORKER, said there was more religion in a labor union than in the present-day church. He may have only been chastizing his congregation and mentioned this fact only as a means of the worst contrast his mind could conceive, but, like all ignorant people, he stated a fact he had no conception of, because he did not know that the very success of labor organizations depended wholly on fellowship. Then, if this be so, there is no reason why we should not become great through cooperating and each day finds us a little more tolerant; a little more considerate and a little more helpful to our brother man.

Of course, had churches been all they claim to be; had they been endowed with the holy faith in one another the teachings of the Bible proclaim, there would have been no need for a union of the working classes. Big, generous employers would have looked into the conditions of their employees and said, "This won't do; a man can't meet the high cost of living and receive the salary we are paying." If perchance he felt he couldn't increase their earnings, he would have called the real-estate sharks and leg-islated if necessary to bring them within reason, or the big food producer who was taking all of his men's money because he loved them. Moreover, he would have figured there should be something left when this man was disabled or too old. But no, we are all too selfish for that; in each one of us there is too much of the sneaking feeling to get ahead; to have just a little more than our brother, and, worst of all, try to get some of what he has without making him sore. So the church preached the gospel of Jesus Christ, a poor Samaritan, as

the example of all men and built magnificent edifices that a poor man felt out of place in and utterly failed, because in order to add to their beauty and dignity cheap labor was a factor and the laborer sought fellowship among his kind, not only because fellowship is human, but because he had to do so for his own protection.

We may not go to a labor union meeting to pray, but we go for a principle; we go to help one another. A lineman might look at a 45-foot stick but he is some gink if he has any idea of handling it himself. But when a few other buddies come along with a little tackle and cooperation he can put the blamed old thing where he pleases and handle it as easy as a long-handled shovel. Yet with it all we are only in the primary class when it comes to cooperating. And think, it costs us nothing; all we have to do is have faith in ourselves and our brother man, combine our ideas and stick together till they are carried out.

But, oh, pshaw! after all, what's the use, when we haven't anything we are generous; we dig down in our pockets for an unfortunate within our midst and probably give him the last dime we have, because we feel there is more coming to us next payday. I personally have never seen No. 2 turn any one away without at least passing the hat, and that don't mean just a brother electrician, for there has been everything from a paperhanger to a boilermaker up here. But let a man get in business for himself, make a success, then fail from lack of good management, or get sick from worry, and after he gets out, shaken and broken, go to his business organizations and ask for just what these brothers did for us. Well, nine out of ten times they will refer him to their united charities, or tell him to go to work, and if he applies to some big boss, whom he knows, the help will show him the same sign on the wall and tell him the boss is busy. A lot of religion in that all right—it's just plain, every-day business.

The big boss is too busy buying legislation to protect his stockholders and make the dear public pay. He believes that money will buy anything, and if his conscience hurts him, increases his donation to some charitable organization he knows, gives about 25 per cent of what he pays them, as their overhead and office expenses are so high; but it's run on a business basis, so it suits him. Or he puts a memorial window in his church and increases his donation, so when he gets by the pearly gates he can grab a palm leaf, put on a snowy white robe, and go chasing barefooted up the streets of gold to the throne room of God and say, "St. Peter has my record and, my! how much I gave that dear old church back home." The reason I said "Oh, pshaw" is because nine out of ten of us are entertaining secret hopes of making a pile of money some day, so we can do as the Irishman did when he got wealthy—hire a butler to call him at 5 a. m., then cuss him out and find satisfaction in deliberately going back to sleep.

But after all, the mere fact that the lack of wealth, if it be that which keeps us closer together, and we possess the possibilities of making a labor union even more fraught with good than a large majority of churches or any other organization, the idea is to take it seriously, believe in it, have faith in it, and if you must be selfish, think how much good you get out of it. Enjoy the fact that you are helping others through it; that it is reaching out and doing more and more for your brothers and you through insurance and everything else to benefit those who would otherwise be left friendless at times when they need real help, and best of all, when you go among your brothers, have the satisfaction that you are among friends who are willing and ready to help if you need help.

Again, I'll have to admit there is not much local news in this letter. The reason is we haven't any. That big city job is still in the future and there isn't a lot doing, so if you know where there is a job somewhere else, better not come here and be disappointed.

SOLLIDAY,
Press Secretary.

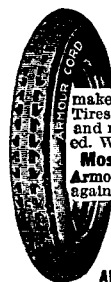
L. U. NO. 12, PUEBLO, COLO.

Editor:

This city, known as the Pittsburgh of the West, is again informed by the officials of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., whose works are located here, that they intend to spend \$3,000,000 to electrify the greater portion of their plant, which does not have this equipment at present. Let it be understood, this company does not recognize organized labor, so the I. B. E. W. will not profit from this work.

The papers here still print many proposed buildings and various projects (on paper) that make it appear that Pueblo will have more work than anywhere else in the country; but such is not the case. We hope it will all come true. It will mean much work for all in the building trades and will require more men from the outside. We will notify you through the WORKER when the occasion demands.

The flood project work is well under way as this is written, and will necessitate the moving of the Arkansas River to another location, as well as most of the railroad



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yards, which are all in the heart of the city. It is mostly an excavating and filling proposition, and we are in hopes it will be completed before there is any danger of more high water.

L. U. No. 113, of Colorado Springs, deserves much credit for the time, effort and money expended on the national home proposition. We, as well as many other locals, are strong for it. We are going to put forth all effort possible to get the Brotherhood interested to the point of voting favorably for an assessment to start the ball rolling. Brothers, it is time we made preparations to properly care for those of us who cannot properly care for ourselves, and there no doubt are many of the brothers who are now fit subjects for such an institution. Insurance will avail them nothing until they are ready to be put away. Think it over, brothers.

W. L. NELSON,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 20, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Editor:

As Local No. 20 has been very conspicuous by its absence from our correspondence columns and as I have been appointed press secretary, will now endeavor to "wise" you up on conditions as they exist in and around New York. There is plenty of work for any of the brothers who care to take a chance with any of our dear public utility corporations, but rest assured from the time you dress up in the morning until you stow your overalls in the chest at night, you will get all the work you are looking for, and lots more you never bargained for. They are also very liberal in their compensation for work performed. They have a rate to fit every known kind of mechanic and it certainly is some tight fit. At present about 95 per cent of their linemen and cable splicers are young men filled up to the neck with all sorts of promises for the future if they will only remain good and loyal tools of the dear company and not join those horrid labor unions, who do nothing but talk strike at every meeting. But with all their lying propaganda they are having their own troubles trying to make mechanics, and when one of our biggest corporations will issue an order for every ground hand to get his hooks and belt and start climbing in three weeks or get off the job it only goes to show to what extremes they will go to make linemen.

Had a very open winter in this section—not one little sleet storm to help the boys lay up a little for a rainy day, but nevertheless things will be booming around here before many more moons.

We are still infested with the long-tail gentry from our past great railroad strike. One of the hairy monsters tried to sneak in where our men were working, thinking no doubt that everything would be forgotten and he would be received with open arms; but he will remember the reception for the

rest of his life. He lasted but a very short time—thanks to the spirit shown by the boys of old No. 20, and if all the brothers would take the same stand and refuse to work with those long-tail fellows, they would soon be driven in some corner where they could do the least harm.

This is my first attempt at Press Secretary, and I am going to close the circuit, but in our next issue I hope to have a real good letter for Local No. 20 of Greater New York.

Fraternally,

JOHN W. MARTIN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 21, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Editor:

It is with the greatest sorrow that I have to report the sudden death by accident of our beloved brother, H. Ritter, for whom we mourn. His manly qualities and courageous convictions endeared him to us all, and

When friendship and love our sympathies move,

And the truth in a glance does appear;
The eye may be beguiled

By the dimple in the smile,

But the test of affection is the tear.

When his spirit took flight
To the regions of night

And friends were surrounding his bier;
Then each comrade's face

Showed sorrow's trace

And each bronzed cheek was moist with a tear.

Let no marble bestow

That splendor of woe

Which children of vanity rear.

Let no fiction of fame

Emblazon his name,

All he wants, all he asks, is a tear.

I further report that this so-called accident happened on the New Inquirer Building, Broad and Callowhill Streets, Philadelphia. From hearsay it appears that he went up a ladder which was on a platform of five boards. Somebody moved or removed three of the boards, which left only the two boards that the ladder was standing on. Coming down he stepped from the last rung into space. From life into eternity. As is usual in such cases, nobody connected with the building operation knows who moved the boards. The next day's newspaper front pages were crowded with all kinds of scandals and investigations, but no one investigates our brother's death. In one obscure corner we read: "Another lineman dies; name, H. Ritter; cause, lost footing, fell through floors, struck head against beam; dead when picked up." That's all. But is it all? Is there no way possible to overcome these so-called unavoidable accidents? Who gave the order to move those boards, and who moved them?

These questions might never be answered, for where selfishness prevails, carelessness

will creep in, and besides we can now and then stop and think that while we must fight for the necessities of life, we must not forget the welfare of others. What will the compensation law do to protect the wife and children when the provider is gone? Compensation is getting to be a joke. For instance, while I was working lately on a building I saw a notice posted on the inside of a door. When the door was opened the notice could not be seen. It stated that owners did not believe in compensation and anybody working in or on the building would be doing so at his own risk of life or limb. I brought the notice to the attention of some of the workmen. Some did not understand it and others did not care. It is here where the union can do good by notifying its members and also non-members of their rights. No man should work for any employer who flaunts such a notice in the face of his employees. Shall we slacken the lime with the blood of innocent victims, or moisten the cement used in the construction of buildings with the tears of their dependents? We might be able to console the widows and older children; but what can we say to the youngest when it asks, "When will papa tum home?" Answer those questions!

Fraternally yours,

THEO. H. WOTOCHEK,

Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 30, ERIE, PA.

Editor:

As only a few moments are lacking till my bedtime, I will endeavor to impart to the worthy brothers a little news from Local No. 30.

Tonight being our meeting night, some of us came home earlier than other evenings. This is brought about through our inability to hold our own with the "cubic dividers." There are too many twos, threes and twelves in that little game of chance and as a result we are sent home sadder but wiser, and full of promises that if they were only kept, we would stand a pretty good chance of winning a golden chair in the realm of St. Peter.

We were very much pleased tonight at our meeting to find that we had a few visiting members from Local No. 504, of Meadville, Pa., and also from Local No. 56, of our city. S. H. Wasson, R. O. Perry, H. E. Gillette, and Samuel Powell from Meadville dropped in and being in quest of information in regard to conditions prevailing here, asked for a few pointers in order to have some basis for their organizing campaign. They are in the employ of the Penn Public Service, and as such are working under poorer conditions than their fellow-workers in other cities for the same company.

There were some important points discussed, among them the cooperation of both inside and outside electrical workers. Brother Davis, of Local No. 30, opened the discussion on the proposed ordinance for city

inspection of electrical work, he being a delegate to the C. L. U. Later Brother Schwab entered, and from the reports of both men the question was received with approval and enthusiasm by a number of our contractors. We are cursed at present with one or two contractors who have and are still doing all in their power to retain the open-shop idea, but thanks to a number of the worthy brothers, and the contractors who are willing to give a square deal, the old method of cut-throat work will soon be a thing of the past.

I would like to take advantage of this opportunity to inform you of the example set by Local No. 504, of Meadville, Pa. From this little city, which is the county seat of Crawford County, has arisen a membership in the I. B. E. W. of thirty-three members, with a beginning numbering only three, and each of these ready to have their charter recalled a short time ago. They talked and debated and then put their shoulders to the wheel, and their efforts have brought forth good results.

Why can't that same thing be done everywhere? They are fellow employees of the Penn Public Service, and brothers in a cause worthy of sacrifice. You co-workers who are also under the letters P. P. S. who do not belong to the I. B. E. W., just stop long enough to think what an organization among us means. We must have our own committees and delegates to work on problems so vital to our personal welfare. And do not jump at the conclusion that our organization is formed for the purpose of causing dissension and strikes. We wish to avoid such disasters and seek a more suitable means of settlement. And to those fellow workers under the P. P. S. who belong to the Electrical Workers, it is your duty to inform and enlighten any man who is not with you at your meetings, and who is not eligible to the benefits derived from union labor. Now is the time to go after him and if you are turned down, "up and at 'em" again. He can't knock your block off.

Also would like to state in this letter that I noticed a couple of extra members in the hall tonight. How come, you old-timers? Are you going to let some of the beginners show you up? If so, we will have to announce a "smoker" with "free beer" to bring you up there on meeting nights. We have some members who never show up and there are a few who never miss. Let's all go and if you don't like the meeting, our foreman, Jack Burns, will open the door and you can proceed to your favorite dis-

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ALEX. H. ROLLERSON 428 W. 2d St., Plainfield, N. J.

tillery or church, whichever the case may be.

The real old spring weather hit us today, and we sure are glad. The sun was out so nice and warm that some of the boys have become infected with the dreadful "hqok." The writer was one of those afflicted and could lay down almost anywhere and sleep if the gang would allow it.

Bro. Ed Wise suffered the loss of a tooth today, it being caused by the sudden departure of the end of a copper steel guy wire from its accustomed staple on the reel. We are all of the opinion that he told his wife four men tried to beat him up. Outside of such minor incidents, our gang is enjoying themselves, with lots of work and an occasional scuffle with our big friend and brother, Pete Kelzieski, who at present aspires to become a wood-worker, having bought himself a complete outfit, including a cross-cut saw.

If I don't run out of paper, you will overdo your patience, so if some one will ask a "grunt" to send me up a pair of blocks, I'll dead-end.

Fraternally,

PRESS SECRETARY.

L. U. NO. 36, SACRAMENTO, CALIF.

Editor:

It is quite a few years ago since I last wrote a letter as press secretary to the WORKER; in fact, I think it was as press secretary of Local Union No. 206, of Jackson, Mich., in 1917. I do not know when Local Union No. 36 last had a letter in the WORKER, as I have only been here a year.

No. 36 is getting back on its feet and it looks as if we are going to do business again on a big scale. Local Union No. 36 has built up its membership from about fifteen to around fifty-five in about three months, with the assistance of International Representative Shook and all the old members of the I. B. E. W., but, brother, "she sure am a hard uphill fight." A lot of the old-timers are sore at the International Brotherhood and refuse to come back in, and a few of the younger lads starting in the business are afraid to come in, thinking they will lose their jobs. Others think the dues are too high. Another guy tells you he has a blue card, etc. Nevertheless we take in one or two about every meeting night. Let us hope we will get them all sooner or later. Work is quite plentiful around here just now, but the boys do not stay long as a rule; they find something wrong with the job. Sometimes the poles are too hard and the steps do not drive in easily enough. Again, the water is bad. Then again, they were told not to shoot craps at the store-room. Another good man quit because there was no tool box on the truck to put his tools in. The foreman told him he was unable to get a tool box. However, one hour after Tom Brichfield left we had a tool box on the truck. Sorry to see Tom go.

The G. W. P. Co. is putting on two new gangs. Must be going to do a lot of work.

The P. G. and E. Co. has at present six gangs at work in the city and two in the country.

We hope to see you all at the convention in Seattle, or in the funny pictures, or somewhere else, as we do not know how long we will be here.

Fraternally yours,

P. H. G.,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 40, HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.

Editor:

Here's some reel news about Local No. 40. We are going to give a studio electricians' ball and frolic, to be held at the Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, Calif., on May 10. All the members are doing their bit to put this thing over big. Last meeting night I strolled into the hall rather late. The meeting was well under way. They were arguing pro and con about the ball. As I entered I noticed all seats were taken—standing room only. I felt very tired and was keeping my eye open for a seat to plant the body. The arguments were still going on about the coming event, but my mind was on a chair, also my eye, and a few minutes later my body. I had hardly seated myself when things began to happen. A brother arose and began to voice his opinion when one of the other brothers became angry and told him to sit down. This made trouble. I could hardly believe my eyes when I saw the latter arise and strike said brother full in the face. There was a crash when the first brother's head struck the window—the glass splintered all over—and the brother dropped to the floor. Someone said, "My God, his jugular vein is cut. Phone for the ambulance quick." I rushed over to see how badly he was cut. He was bleeding terribly. I helped them bandage his neck to check the flow and we were about to put him in a machine when the ambulance arrived. In a few seconds we had him in the ambulance and away we went, siren screaming and dashing through traffic at break-neck speed to the Receiving Hospital, a distance of nine miles. When we reached the hospital—our trip had been made in seven minutes—we carried the almost dead man in and the doctor and nurses began their task of saving his life. I being excited and anxious, after they had finished, asked the doctor if he would recover. The doctor said, "We cannot tell yet; he must be kept quiet. You had better go home now." But I insisted on staying for an hour or so, when a firm hand grasped my shoulder, and a voice said, "Come on, get out of here and go home." I rubbed my eyes and turned my head, and behold it was one of the brothers telling me to go home; the meeting was over. Well, I had a good nap, anyway.

Oh! yes! I almost forgot, we elected a new financial secretary and also a new business agent. Bro. R. F. Murry is financial sec-

retary and Bro. "Bud" Sislen is business agent. Bro. Ray Foch, who was financial secretary, is leaving us, and J. G. Tait, our former business agent, is resigning. I guess that will be all.

Faternally,

D. H. FORBES,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 41, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Editor:

Just a few lines from one of the active members of Local No. 41 to the members of the Brotherhood at large, to let them know that we are still in existence and operating from the same old place, with headquarters at 270 Broadway.

I suppose it will seem strange for some of the members of the Brotherhood to see an article from Local No. 41, but at this time I feel that it is the duty of some one of our membership to let the outside world know that we are going along fairly well under existing conditions. Work in this locality is very quiet at this time, which I believe is the same throughout the country.

There seems to be the opinion that when the weather breaks there will be plenty of work for the members of our local union. I am of the opinion that this will be appreciated very much, as we have had a large majority of our membership out of employment nearly all winter, and I hope that these conditions will soon be a thing of the past for Local No. 41.

At this writing I want to thank the International officers for having a man for a representative in their employ who is efficient and able to cope with unapproachable conditions. Such were the conditions that have prevailed in the city of Buffalo for the past eight years. The representative I have in mind is none other than my old friend, Arthur Bennett, whom I worked with several years ago.

Prior to our last convention our local union passed a resolution and presented it on the convention floor, requesting that the convention favor Local No. 41 with the services of Arthur Bennett when his services were available. About the latter part of January we got word from Brother Bennett that he would soon visit our city to do his best for Local No. 41. We got busy and drew up our local wants, or, in other words, our desired agreement.

A short time later along comes Bennett. We had an interview with him, explained the situation, and told him that we would place no obstacles in his path and for him to go the limit, as we were behind him in all his undertakings. We gave him the assistance of our business representative. They started out to do our bidding without any strings attached. I now want to say, brothers, that in three weeks' time, and only holding three meetings with the contractors of this city, Brother Bennett brought back a signed agreement for this local, which was the first

recognition we have been able to get from the employers in eight years.

In this agreement we were successful in getting an increase of one dollar per day in wages and double time for all overtime. The best of all is that we have obtained a 100 per cent building trades agreement. What I mean by this is: Some of the shops have had some old hands in their employ for a number of years who do not hold membership in the Brotherhood. There are about fifteen of these men scattered among the various shops. The employer agrees that he will not put any obstacles in the way of us getting these men into our local and he agrees that he will not attempt to use any of these men on any work where there are any building trades mechanics, such as plumbers, plasterers or any other mechanics. So you can see that this is practically a closed-shop agreement.

I must state that while Brother Bennett was negotiating this agreement he had at all times the assistance of James S. Keyes, the business representative of the Building Trades Council, at his calling.

I believe at this time I should thank Brother Bennett for his achievements here, as we have seen organizers come and go in our city without any results, and I am sure that any local union that may be successful in getting the services of Brother Bennett will benefit by doing so.

Some few weeks ago the local Executive Boards of Local 86, of Rochester, N. Y., and our local union met here in Buffalo for the purpose of furthering our continued friendship in the way of free exchange of cards and social gatherings. We decided to invite all local unions in the vicinity of western New York and Pennsylvania to send representatives to a specially called meeting of local union Executive Boards to meet in the city of Rochester Saturday evening, March 29.

We are holding our annual ball on April 30 this year, and if things run true to expectations we will receive fair returns for our efforts.

The many friends of our humble servant, George C. King, will regret to hear that he has been confined to his home with a mysterious ailment, which was very baffling, but at this writing his physician has him on the road to recovery, as he was reported to be up and around the house last week and out in the sunshine for a short time.

In conclusion I must state that the local purchased one of the latest style bridge lamps and a pair of mantle lamps and for-



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warded them to the home of Brother Bennett, showing the appreciation of the local union for the good work he did here in so short a time.

I must say a few words of the Building Trades Council and of affiliations with other labor bodies. In Buffalo we have a 100 per cent Building Trades Council and are working in harmony with all trades except the carpenters, who are no more affiliated with the Building Trades Department and cannot be seated in our Local Council.

We are also affiliated with the New York State Building Trades Council, which was organized last fall, with a large membership, and will be a wonderful asset to all trades of the building trades.

We are no longer affiliated with the Central Labor Council of Buffalo, as it is controlled by an element who do not believe in law and order or for the betterment of organized labor. They are the kind that live or leach on the Labor Movement and with desires to tear down conditions. Men at the head are members of non-official labor unions, some of which are no longer in existence, but still are backed by the unlawful majority.

All building trades local unions withdrew from the Central Labor Council in a body about nine months ago, and we notified the Secretary of the A. F. of L. of our action and asked that a man be sent here to clean up this terrible condition. But apparently the A. F. of L. does not care to come in here and clean up this deplorable condition, as we have not heard from them.

I believe this covers all that is going on in our vicinity at this time, so I will close until a later date. Wishing all the locals in the Brotherhood and its members success in their efforts.

PRESS SECRETARY.

L. U. NO. 42, UTICA, N. Y.

Editor:

"And Solomon slept with his fathers." Meaning that such has been the state of No. 42 in regard to a letter published in the WORKER by a press secretary of this local. However, we will burst from the chrysalis and take a flight into the "Land of Oratory." Old No. 42 is still in the land of the living. If you don't believe it ask some of its members. We are now in the third year of our difficulty with the Utica Gas and Electric Co. We have been out on strike since April, 1922, and are going to stay out until this corporation comes to a realization that they are not having the success with the motley gang of "scabs" they now have, as compared with the efficient work done by the boys of No. 42 previous to the strike. Some of our weak-kneed members drifted back during the strike, and are still there. They have had more men electrocuted and disabled during the strike than there were union members employed previous to the strike. Speaks well for the company, doesn't it?

At present it does not look as though a settlement is anywhere near, so we will just stand by and let matters take their course. We will have that job some day or bust. And believe me, they will have to go some to "bust us."

Practically all of the boys are working except a few, and they are taking it easy and living on the fat of the land. Bro. W. "Bill" Coleman just came in from Pennsy. Ephrata I think was the name of the town. And say, brothers, it sure does a man good to see an old-timer with a card issued in '98—twenty-six years. Think of it, some of you boys. Shows what a member thinks of his trade and organization, doesn't it?

Bro. Mat Reynolds is spending the winter in New York City. Matty is taking in the sights and having the time of his young life.

Bro. W. "Billy" Moon has become a knight of the road, traveling for a local refrigeration company. We see him at the meetings whenever he is in town.

Bro. Geo. Chaffee is still "pacing 'em off" for the Adirondack Power, at Oneida, N. Y. Let's hear from you, Geo., and for the love of Mike send in that address. I don't want you to miss this masterpiece of literature—that is, if Brother Ford will print it.

Bro. Adam Smith, better known as the "Mayor of Dinkeyville," and Bro. R. Brigham, as the "Sheriff of Frog Hollow," are continually arguing over the respective merits of the two suburbs over which they preside. The old line barn is the scene of many a spirited debate. The only one not interested is Bro. Phil Zeiter. He generally is "drifting off to dreamland" between 12:15 and 1 p. m.

Bro. W. T. "Duke" Gardiner still retains the job of treasurer, which I think is a good thing for all of us. Can't write much about the boys at the line shack because we don't see them very often at meetings. What's the matter, boys? Locomotor ataxia? Also Brother Smith—same question.

Bros. J. "Shine" Donaldson and Al Richards are hitting the sticks in Rome, N. Y. "Shine" is very consistent in attending meetings. Wish more of the brothers were.

Bro. Sid Van Allen is with the Adirondack Power, building twenty-four miles of high line out of Glens Falls. Quite a number of the boys are on the job with him.

Bro. O. B. "Caskey" Van Allen is contracting and doing inside work at present.

You will note in the WORKER a memorial for our late Bro. Fred W. Higgs. He was one of our most popular members, as many of the traveling brothers who have passed through here know. We were very sorry to lose him, but being sorry will not bring him back, so we bow to the will of the Divine Being. It is at such a time that we think of this life and those who are left behind. And right here, brothers, is where we should make up our minds to keep up our dues and insurance, so that those left will not have to bear the burden unaided. That five years standing and the

\$1,000 insurance policy lifts a load of care and worry for the little woman and children we must leave behind when we depart this life.

Work is not very plentiful around here at present and the prospects are not very bright for this year. Nothing doing on the trolley but maintenance work.

I can't think of much more now, and I hope that you will not razz me too hard on this first attempt at writing. Now you radio bugs, get this and recall the station: "Peace be unto you."

Fraternally yours,
E. W. TERRELL,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 51, PEORIA, ILL.

Editor:

Having been informed that it has been some time since Local Union No. 51 had an article in the WORKER, guess it is up to me, owing to the fact that I carry the nom de plume of Press Secretary. Strange as it may seem to the membership, this job sort of palls on a person. It is really a hard proposition to gather copy, especially for one who is inexperienced in the newspaper game. There should be more reporters who are linemen I guess.

Since last time of going to press we have had another accident in our midst. Bro. Orloff Owens was thrown from a truck and received a broken back—cracked vertebrae. He has been in the hospital about eight weeks now and is just able to be about the corridor by being very careful. Up to date we are unable to tell how soon he will be with us again, but are hoping for the best. At the same time our uninitiated Bro. Riley Harris was also thrown and sustained a broken ankle. Brother Harris was injured on Saturday and was to have been initiated the following Thursday. Brother Albert Simms, who is one of the truck foremen, was in-

jured about five weeks ago by being struck by an auto, the driver of which was blinded by bright lights and got off of the hard road far enough to hit Brother Simms. He was laid up for a few weeks with his arms and legs pretty sore, but we are glad to see him back at his usual post again.

Our city job finally righted itself, and Brothers Anderson and Stewart are back on the job again minus "Scabby" Hall. So far the Honorable Mayor has not seen fit to appoint a city electrician.

Failing to find anything more of interest, will ground my antennae for this month and try to tune in for the May issue.

Fraternally yours,
L. M. HOLLY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 62, YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO

Editor:

I suppose everybody thinks we are out of business, as it has been a long time since we have been heard from. We are still fighting a little harder for better conditions, but it is hard to make improvements with some of the men we have here. Some are afraid of the dear company officials. I would like to see some of them have to get out of here and travel over the country; maybe they would get some brains or something.

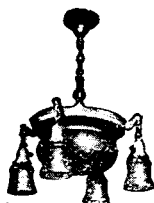
Work is good in and around here. Have been looking for linemen for over a year now, but it seems the dear brothers don't hit Youngstown. Before you hit this town you had better get in working condition, for it sure is a workhouse. It reminds me of old slavery days. I guess the pick handlers are looking for better positions so they can drive the poor workmen that try to make conditions good for them.

"Pipe" Brown and "Curley" Ellenberger took a trip to Cleveland over Washington's Birthday. "Curley" struck a soft drink place and did not work for a few days. Same old

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"Curley." Says no more Cleveland for some time.

Bro. "Shorty" Jackson has been here since July.

Bro. "Bob" Ellenberger says as long as he can get his home brew Youngstown is not a bad town, so I guess he will be a home guard here for a long time.

Brother Brownlee took a flying trip to dear old Pittsburgh in his Dodge. Says the roads were very icy but got along fine, and he can travel anywhere with his Dodge. Guess when those sunshiny days come his feet will get itchy and he will travel.

Brother App, who works at North Lima, bought himself an \$1,800 car. He can assist old No. 62 often. We like to see him come, for he is a good fighter in the local. He is the kind we want. It takes fighting men to make good conditions. All we need is to stick together and we can get conditions anywhere. Brother "Bob" Thompson says he likes it at North Lima, only it is a little cold traveling back and forth, but his worst days are over for this winter.

Brother "Curley" Ellenberger says he is going to buy a farm and raise some good "eats," for he sure does like his chicken; so I suppose he will soon be going on his ranch.

A. W. JAMES.

L. U. NO. 103, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

For the past eight or nine months this organization, through its welfare committee, composed of J. W. Barton, J. F. Queeney, F. L. Kelley and G. E. Capelle, held numerous conferences with General Manager Dana, of the Boston Elevated Railroad, with a view to increasing the wage of our members who were working on the road, to that paid by the contractors on the street. The above committee at one conference was offered a 2½ cent an hour increase, but it was refused, as they believed it was not enough. They decided that further conferences with the road officials was only a waste of time and energy, and so reported to the local union with the following recommendation: Notify the company that no agreement exists and that we reserve the right to withdraw our men at any time. This notice was forwarded about four months ago.

The entire matter was left in the hands of the executive board, with full power. With the coming of spring, and a good business outlook and a possible demand for men, the board felt that the opportune time had arrived. So a special board meeting was held on March 21, and all members working on the Elevated system were requested to be present. Publicity was given of this meeting through news items and paid advertisements. No action was taken at this meeting, but at the next regular meeting of the board, on March 24, it was unanimously voted to instruct the business agents to withdraw the forty-odd men working

in the power construction gang. This left about 160 men working in the several departments. The road officials arranged for a conference with Representative Regan and offered an increase of 5 cents an hour and offered to arbitrate the additional 5 cents.

This proposition was rejected by the executive committee.

A special meeting of the board was called for March 27, with the understanding that if the company would not agree to the street scale by that date, additional men would be withdrawn from the road. At this meeting the representative presented the road's latest proposition, which was accepted, and the men were ordered back to work.

Starting March 30, 1924, and continuing for an indefinite period, journeymen will receive \$1.10 per hour, an increase of 10 cents an hour; helpers, 72½ cents per hour. They formerly received 62½ cents per hour. Double time for overtime.

Men who work on the elevated structure and who wear the badge and cap for identification purposes, will receive 20 cents per day less than paid other members. These men number about 30 in all, but they receive free transportation on their badges.

The entire matter was handled very satisfactorily and the members who work on the road are very grateful to the members of the committee for obtaining an increase for them without any inconvenience. The executive board consists of Edward Carroll, Jas. Nichols, J. Kilroe, J. W. Barton, Harry Wilcke, S. W. Parker, F. R. Sheehan, Frank L. Kelley, John Fennell, John F. Queeney, John J. Regan, and Geo. E. Capelle.

The majority of members of this local are now practically convinced that the only way to get the desired results is to deal directly with your employers, and not through a building trades assembly as has been done the past five or six years.

Fraternally yours,

GEO. E. CAPELLE,

Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 104, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

After a long silence I will now open up a little and let the brothers know that No. 104 is still doing business, and very much alive, after passing through a crisis that would have put most locals out of the running.

Last October, our business agent, Brother McEachern, reported to the Executive Board that he felt there was something wrong with former Financial Secretary Mahoney's books. Upon investigation they found things so complicated that they called on the International Office to send a man to help in straightening out matters. Bro. Chas. D. Keaveney came on the job and to his courage and wisdom we may be thankful for having a 100 per cent local in Boston today.

When Financial Secretary Mahoney was suspended, Business Agent McEachern was given the job of straightening out the books

with Brother Keaveney, and what they were up against would give nervous prostration to less vigorous men.

Brother Keaveney showed at the start that he was the right kind of a man to handle the situation. The local felt they had a man that would go through for them and the way he has straightened matters out showed that their confidence was not misplaced.

Today we have a local second to none in the country, with confidence in our officers and a business agent who is on the job all the time. At present our business agent is acting financial secretary, and he has installed a system of accounting that would do credit to an expert accountant. Now all that is needed is for the brothers to attend the meetings, pay their dues, do all the talking at the meetings, and not on the streets.

Faternally,

D. A. MCGILLIVRAY,

Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 106, JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

Editor:

In the last (March) WORKER I read the letter from Local No. 218. My old friend, Bert Skaggs, was the writer and it reminded me that I have missed the last three editions, so I will get busy and get one in for Local No. 106 and make one more towards Brother Skaggs' 800.

A lot of things have transpired here in the past three months. Some new officers were elected. Here they are: President, the undersigned; vice president, Frank Ball; financial secretary, F. J. Kueger; recording secretary, Stac Kellar; treasurer, E. O. Stromdahl; foreman, Lavern Phoss; inspectors, Roy Sundquist and Brother Sandburg; trustee, three years, John Crowe; press secretary, W. R. M.

Our meetings are well attended. Ten new members—six more on transfers and several more new applications for the next meeting.

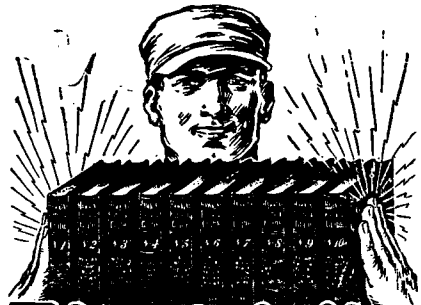
The building trades here are very active, except the plumbers, and demanding the card on all jobs. If they find a mechanic of any trade on the job without a card, either he gets off or they do. The building trades business agent, Bro. Claude Alden, is on the job at all times, and he makes it miserable for the man that does not have a ticket. All crafts are using the stickers on each and every job.

We adopted our new agreements at our last meeting, and as soon as they come back from the General Office they will be presented to the various contractors. I am under the impression that we will succeed in getting some of them signed this year. Now we must get busy and get the linemen lined up as strong as we have the inside men, and Local No. 106 will be back where she belongs.

Work around here is good, at least all the boys are working. The new hotel is going up very rapidly, but they will have to go some to get it completed by October 1. The Donaldson Storage Company are putting up

a large storage warehouse, and the Jamestown Metal Deck also is building a large addition to its present large plant. The two junior high schools are just about completed. The Niagara Power Company is going to build lines to all of the surrounding towns this summer. That will make lots of work for both inside and outside men.

Bro. Allen Webick has returned from Denver, Colo., where he went last fall to be married. They intend to settle down here. We are glad of that, as Brother Webick is a good worker on the job as well as for the local. The Jorgenson boys are on their way back from Long Beach, Calif., where they



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I. B. E. W.

spent the winter. Brothers Chase, Decator and Phoss all have recovered from their sickness and are back at work.

Bro. Paul Clark lost his wife by death last week, and Bro. Edw. Smith lost his father quite recently. They both have our sympathy and we expressed it to them by sending them letters of condolence.

Bro. Harry Loop is agent for the Ford and Lincoln cars in this vicinity, so if any of the brothers, or your friends, are contemplating buying one of these makes, have them call on Brother Loop. He will treat you right.

Bro. W. P. Moran has bought a Ford truck and is doing light trucking. He is going to run in opposition to Bro. Dell Green, only on a smaller scale.

One of our brothers took an enforced vacation at Mayville recently. He attended the last meeting and got a lot of joshing. For various reasons I will not mention his name.

Vice President Frank Ball will attend a meeting of the Western New York Locals on March 30 at Rochester, N. Y. The idea of this conference is to keep in closer touch with the electrical workers in this part of the State. Will try to explain more fully in my next letter.

I am of the same opinion as Brother Skaggs, of Sharon, and would like to see letters from each and every local in the Brotherhood.

Wishing all the members of the Brotherhood every success, I beg to remain.

Fraternally yours,

W. R. M.,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 125, PORTLAND, OREG.

Editor:

The members of Local Union No. 125, Portland, Oreg., have had a very busy month trying to conclude the arbitration of the wage scale with the Portland Railway Light & Power Company and in the prosecution of the strike against the Northwestern Electric Company.

It is expected that the hearings of the arbitration board will be concluded at the next hearing on March 6. A great deal of data has been collected and presented on the cost of living, wage comparisons of skilled labor in this vicinity, hazards of employment, and ability of the company to pay the increase requested. The agreement has already been signed with this company, which, in addition to the working rules, provides for the arbitration of the wage scale, both parties agreeing to abide by the findings of the board. A former member of the Public Service Commission, who is familiar with all of the company's rates, is presenting the electrical workers' case at the hearings.

While a number of members on strike against the Northwestern Electric Company have secured other employment, most of them are still engaged on the picket line and at other work connected with the strike.

Over 4,000 circular letters have been mailed to members of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association and associated industries, builders, hotel and lodging-house proprietors, and others. A statement is issued day by day to all owners or builders taking out permits for new construction. Twenty-five thousand copies of a special edition of the Labor Press on the strike was distributed in the residential districts, most of which went to the consumers of Northwestern current. In addition, committees are calling on these consumers and presenting the electrical workers' side, and if the sentiment is found favorable, it is suggested that they change their service, where possible, to the fair company.

A committee from the local union has had several conferences with the manager of the company and has determined that the one thing that stands in the way of a settlement is the company's "open shop" stand. The manager refused to consider the recognition of the union, or the right of collective bargaining, and insists that he retain in his employ some of the scabs with which he is now trying to give service. There is apparently no question now between us of either wages or working conditions. We have finally smoked out the "open shoppers," their secretary recently issuing a circular admitting Manager Mervin's membership in his organization and that he was entitled to the support of those trying to crush organized labor.

Local No. 125 expects to continue the fight until this corporation sees the error of its present policy, and will keep at it until settled on the same basis as we have settled with the largest competing utility in the field on the union shop.

We have lost one lineman—John Olsen—who, after carrying a card for eighteen years, has gone "scabbing." This ex-brother was strong on the vote to strike, but had a chance to place a truck on the job, so turned traitor to his union associates. He was better able to withstand a long strike financially than any other of the strikers, so no excuse can be offered in his behalf.

R. C. Shortridge, published in "scab" list last month, has committed suicide.

CLARENCE NORTIN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 129, ELYRIA, OHIO

Editor:

It has been a long time since you have heard from No. 129, so will try to let you know that we are still on the map. Things have been rather dull in our city this winter, but soon the sun will shine on both sides of the road and the narrow-backs will crawl out of winter quarters and go to it with a bang. There seems to be a lot of big jobs contemplated for our city and surrounding territory this summer. We have the contractors all set for the coming year, with no argument at all. A delegation of

electrical contractors and electrical workers, headed by an attorney, invaded the city hall and laid before the city fathers the need of an electrical inspector for Elyria. The matter was put in the hands of the lighting committee, but we are not going to let it die there, but will keep the current sizzling till they come across. Local No. 129 gave their consent to allow the linemen to have a charter of their own, so I wrote the International Office for an International representative to visit our city to see what could be done to organize the rough-necks. International Office sent a very able man to us—Brother Goble. With a lot of good work on his part a new local was formed in our city—No. 1012. I wish at this time to take a little of that praise myself and wish also to mention our old reliable Brother R. K. Simms—give him a few drops of praise also. Our local took the stand that a local composed of narrow-backs and rough-necks together are all the time fighting, but take them separately they will fight one another till the end. I wish that some of the locals would send this new Local No. 1012 some little words of encouragement, because they are mostly composed of Ohio public service men and have a lot of hard knocks ahead of them. Until they are sitting better, send communications to F. T. Brunger, president, 1738 Middle Ave., Elyria.

GAYLORD O. TUCKER.

L. U. NO. 143, HARRISBURG, PA.

Editor:

Local conditions here are much the same as last month, except that Bro. Geo. Anspach, of No. 743, is with us running the Odd Fellows Home job, and Bro. Bob Emanuels has checked in after eight months spent with "The Lord" at Altoona.

No. 143 is interested in seeing a bill go through the next legislature registering electricians and hope to get the support of our sister locals in the State. I believe Pittsburgh and "Phillie" had the same thought several seasons ago but lacked the support to get it put across. Better luck this time I hope.

The local building trades council is also working for a State organization. Would be glad to hear from some of the locals in Ohio, California and other States where a State building trades council is working as to its advantages.

I am sure the members of No. 143 all join in wishing "Major" Capelle, of No. 103, success in his battle with the Twilighters, and hope that he will continue to enlighten the membership at large of the results of the campaign.

This town is infested with the nocturnal gentry, one coming right across the street from the writer's house and wiring (?) a 7-room house, including fixtures, for \$37.50.

Another thing that hurts are the Government schools and vocational training men. The school does work for the price of material alone, so when a legitimate con-

tractor bids on a job he is not only frozen out, but looked on as a profiteer. So far, however, only house work has been attempted by the school, but the biggest contractor in Harrisburg (unfair) has some vocational men being paid by Uncle Sam to whom he pays nothing and he is working them on fireproof construction jobs also, and charging full time at a journeyman's rate on T. & M. work. So, "Major," we would like to have you spend your vacation in Harrisburg after you clean up "Beantown."

Yours fraternally,

L. F. CLARK,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 150, WAUKEGAN, ILL.

Editor:

Just a few lines to let you know that I try to be as good as my word. Brother Schroder just informed me he lost his pen and was otherwise busy, so must tell you one and all the boys are busy and, aside from a few colds and a little winter dropsy, guess this bunch can't complain.

Our worthy president has just had an attack of winter dropsy, but rallied wonderfully when someone called on him and spoke of hearing there was a movement on foot to vote for a revision of the 18th amendment. Anyway he attended the last meeting and looked O. K.

Someone suggested it was about time for another picnic, smoker, dance or something and decided after quite a discussion on a picnic. Hoping the repeal may come through by July, as the creeks up this way have very few fish and little water by that time.

This will be a banner year for all the lads. If Lee Wilson sees this, tell it to Fritz, Lee.

Fraternally yours,

F. WILCOX,
Recording Secretary.

L. U. NO. 188, CHARLESTON, S. C.

Editor:

Here I am again, with no more news than a fish has hair. We are working on our third annual picnic, to be held May 12.

We have our red-headed friend, J. J. Barreineau, as chairman of the committee because he has been a great help in the past

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E. R. Page 307-C Page Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

two years; and here's hoping he will help us to have greater success this year.

Some bird called Charleston "The Happy City" because it is so prosperous. I guess he had some of the cheap shine that is flowing around here, because the only one who is prosperous is the undertaker. All other business is dead but his, and he is with the dead.

Well, I guess I better pull the plug before I do some damage.

W. B. WARREN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 196, ROCKFORD, ILL.

Editor:

Back again after a couple of months' lay-off. Everybody comes out when spring arrives. Of course you would never know it was spring by the weather we have been having the last week.

Brothers Cox and Wells have left Rockford for Youngstown, Ohio, to work there, and I suppose they will be gone for a few months. Here's luck to the boys.

The main thing I wanted to write about was this: Shall we suspend all fines on members who quit the union and "scabbed" on the brothers who were faithful and kept up the different locals, paid extra assessments, etc., or shall we bar all said members unless they pay all fines? It is beginning to look like any one can go out and "scab" while the faithful members pay high assessments and just get by. Then when it begins to get tight for these "rats" and they have not got a card, all they do is to get some one to make a plea that they are better in than out, and they lift all fines, etc., and they pay a few dollars and are full-fledged members. I don't think it is right. The least they could do with this sort is to make them pay all back dues and assessments from the time they dropped out up to the time of reinstatement. If they don't think enough of their cards to pay that difference, why they are not worth having in a local, because when you need them most they will not be with you.

Another thing is that when these members go "ratting" the first thing you hear is, "Instruct the recording secretary to get pictures of the 'scabs' and write them up." Then they go ahead without any debate, when a member comes up for reinstatement, and give him a nice clean card. If this keeps up it is going to wreck the organization. I think the International office should force every local to make them collect all fines on members who have quit the union to go "scabbing." If they don't, why the members are all going to say, "Well, what's the use of keeping my card up or not 'scab' when all I have to do is ask for reinstatement and my card will come back." That's what will happen. Boys, let's get together and either make these "birds" pay or keep them down to where they belong. No hard feelings against any of the brothers

who voted to suspend any fines, but it won't happen again if some of us can help it.

Fraternally yours,
SAM SASSALI,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NOS. 210 AND 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Editor:

Another month has rolled by and it is again time to earn my salary. This month has been nothing but just plenty of wind and typical March weather. One day the sun is shining brightly and the next is raw and cold, with a high wind, and I doubt if there is a soul in Atlantic City who hasn't a nasty cold or some other form of the grippe.

I got tired of doing nothing, or should say the bank roll got so thin I didn't need a rubber band, so on February 24 I started playing a return engagement over at the Light as a pinch-hitter for "Dutch" Werntz. The latter is now able to get about on crutches after being ten weeks bedfast, and says that he had to learn to walk over again. The medicos removed a small bone from his left foot that was the cause of the infection.

This light job has changed considerably during the past twenty-six months, and I think for the better. They now have a good set of higher-ups and a fine class of fellows are working over there, quite a few coming to work in their own cars, from Lizies to a Nash. The personnel is as follows: "Biga-da-Chick" Davis, the elongated bird from the hills of West Virginny, is the general superintendent of distribution, and has never forgotten that he came up from the ranks. That's one reason why he fits so well with the boys. "Snuffy" Stafford is general line foreman and makes a good one. As a rule he has less to say and fewer words with which to say it than any ombre north of the Rio Grande, but at the same time don't try to slip anything over on him. Bro. Chas. Swapp is the assistant line foreman and fills the job admirably. "Swappy" is well liked by all, both at the boarding house and on the job. More power to him. But believe me, fellow readers and others, that boy sure can talk.

Now comes Bro. "Gawge" Black, the location expert. When I was narrowbacking this bird caused my hair to turn gray every time he came around to give me a meter location. Hundred-foot services mean nothing in "Gawge's" young life. But we got along fine at that. Huh, Blackie?

Tarbert is the "kink" of the heavy artillery group, and right here I wish to orate that he is putting up some of the finest and neatest work to be found in these United States. When he leaves a job there are no loose ends sticking up here and there to spoil the looks of it, such as there used to be years ago.

Burch and Dennery each have a light heavy outfit and they likewise are putting

up work that should gladden the heart of any hard-boiled super.

The middleweight division is ably handled by the "Sheik of all Sheiks," Walt Fessler, who some time ago was badly startled to notice that he was developing a high forehead. Since then he has tried everything from a mange-cure preparation to Shinola, but so far I can see little or no improvement above the ears.

Brud Smallwood is boss of the light weight crew, otherwise called the service wagon, and from all reports the kid figures to hang on to it. He is the son of Charlie Smallwood, who was city foreman here a dozen years ago. The old man had a bad habit of firing me every pay day for about five successive months. But it didn't take and he gave up in despair after I told him that I had to work some place and was perfectly satisfied to remain where I was. Man dear! those were the days. If you weren't a journeyman drinking man you didn't fit. And that old gang of good scouts, some are dead, others in jail, but none in the poor-house or dippy joint. Maybe some ought to be. All of us had the ends of our noses worn stubby from rooting and no one overlooked a bet, especially if it was wet, Smallwood, Sr., included. But with all o' that we didn't have an accident in three years that could be traced directly or indirectly to the excessive use of hard liquors. Ask "Chick," he knows.

The best job of all is the trouble car, with "Whittlin'" Joe at the wheel. His peak load is a couple of boxes of plug and cartridge fuses and a test lamp. But he has been around here or a good many years and it is high time that the soft pickings comes his way. He is a real unionite and one that any local would be proud of. The two of us could never agree on anything when I worked in his gang four years ago, and I could not go to sleep happily at night unless Little Joe and I had had at least one argument per day. But at that I reckon it was as much my fault as his and I never held anything against him, especially after 6 p. m.

Now, I've saved until last a few remarks concerning Bro. Chas. Turner, affectionately called "The Skipper." He is the grand old man of all the outside electrical workers in the county, and I believe that there are but very few in Local No. 211 who can surpass him in length of service or years in the business. "Skip" has thirty-three years of service behind him, having come over to this company when they bought out the old gas company years ago, and at present is the chief inspector for Atlantic City and all territory for which this company supplies light, heat and power. Charlie has a wonderful personality and such a sunny disposition that during the thirteen years the writer has been privileged to call him friend and brother, I have never known him to lose his patience and outwardly show signs of anger. Always the same old sunny smile and pleasant "Howdy" greets you when you

meet him. This would be a grand old world if there were heaps more of his kind in it.

Now I think I have covered about all of the bunch except us buck privates in the rear ranks and until we get to be among the celebrities such as foremen and press secretaries, I reckon we will have to be contented with our lot.

When I first went back on the hooks I was in three different outfits in two days. They had me running around like a brace and a bit, so naturally I got tired of such extensive travel and picked out a truck that fitted my tools and settled down. The last two pays also helped me to settle up considerably. Huh, boys? Might also state right now that since February 24 I have not done a whole lot of perspiring but, believe me, boys, I am still laughing.

This is a nine-hour job and the extra hour to me is the longest of the day. I had a dream last Friday night that was a jim dandy. In my dreams we were working but eight hours a day at 87½ cents per hour; two ways on the company's time; took a half hour for lunch and quit at 4:30, the same as the other mechanics. Also had every other Saturday afternoon off with pay. Once when I was a kid my mother told me that Friday night dreams always come true if you tell them before eating breakfast the next morning. I told my family all about

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it while the breakfast was being cooked, so it won't be my fault if it don't come true. At present we are working from 8 to 6, with an hour for lunch and four ways on their time. Fully 60 per cent of the building trades mechanics do not know that the line and underground departments are 98 per cent organized. They see us working long after their quitting time and take it for granted that we are nothing but a bunch of aerial laborers. But I have a hunch that better times and hours are coming and they are not far off.

Brother Hartman broke out and came down about four feet and is laid up with a badly sprained knee. "Harty" is the champion fat boy of the local; so give us a growl, kid.

Now I will surely have to mention Local No. 211 or else lose my fat salary. But I haven't much to offer at present. However, expect to have an eye-full for you in the May edition. I did hear, though, last night that work was picking up slowly but surely and in a few more weeks everything is expected to be in full bloom again for us narrowbacks. Now you readers can guess why I am still laughing. What has become of that little shrimp, Frankie MacNeil? Haven't seen him for six weeks.

I note that Brother Lotz, of No. 723, would like to hear from me, and he will before this is off the press, because us secretaries must stick together. I enjoy reading his letters, as he frequently mentions some old-timer with whom I have worked or whose name is very familiar. When I read his article on "Red" Darby it brought back memories of the days when "Red," "Big Pete" Pogne, Georgie Deitz, or Deetz, not to forget Jennie, Danny Burns and the writer were stringing wire and cable for "Kid" Williams in the Bend. If I remember correctly that was in the spring and summer of 1910. "Pop" Hildebrand was running a gang for Bell and "Kid" James was shooting bugs over at the light.

Jack Armstrong, of No. 405, I thank you for your information concerning the "Red-head" and would be mighty pleased to hear from any one else who knows of him and his whereabouts.

Best regards to everyone, including friend editor.

BACHIE,
Press Secretary.

P. S.—I found the latch-string and the welcome on the mat is face up again. 'Nuf sed.

L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor:

It was quite a treat to alight from the train into a large, modern Grand Central Depot, especially after one is so accustomed to looking at the one we have in my home town.

In a yellow taxi, such as we see daily in "Cincy," I was hurriedly transferred to the

Madison-Lenox, which was to be my new home for about ten days.

Grand Central depots, yellow taxis, Madison-Lenox Hotel, etc., do not seem to fit in very well with an ordinary wire patcher, I know, but once in a great while we do mix with 'em; so here I am vacationing in Detroit in the dead of winter, where I expect to keep up a good front as long as possible, then—hurried exit—Grand Central Depot—"Cincy"—tool bag—same old grind.

My first few hours were marked by becoming lost several times and remaining in that state for a period of time longer than one would expect. I soon discovered my folly in expecting directions from the average pedestrian whom you might approach, as in nearly every case he would reply that he also was a stranger and looking for some particular place himself. In a day or so, however, I had my bearings and after being approached several times was giving directions myself, like a regular Travelers' Aid.

On Woodward Avenue, the main street, can be seen daily the fashion parade, where the value of the wonderful garments and jewels worn by milady must run up into the millions. Noticed one step out of her limousine and enter Hudson's, almost entirely submerged in white fur, carrying a walking stick and a Mexican hairless pup. Was quite disappointed—thought that she also might approach me for directions, but she seemed to be perfectly at home and questioned no one.

Detroit may well be called the "Home of the Auto." You can see anything on the streets except the ancient horse-drawn carry-all. From the finest limousine down to the freak Ford reconstructed into a sport model. Not only during rush hours but all day the main streets are overcrowded with them. No doubt the fellow who is only two jumps ahead of the sheriff drives his "Pierce Sparrow" and dodges his creditors with ease.

The Woodward Avenue traffic regulator impressed me as a model of efficiency. He seems to live in a world to himself, with nothing on his mind except Woodward Avenue and the safety of those who travel over it. I never saw heavy traffic handled with such little confusion. A main traffic man is located in a tower at one of the most prominent street intersections and operates a gong to open traffic either way. As he signals north and south traffic the following five or six squares (which are taken care of by traffic men standing at each street intersection) are opened up and all traffic moves north and south over that distance for about three or four minutes. Immediately at the gong signal from the tower this traffic stops and east and west moves accordingly. This system prevents the congestion so noticeable at nearly every corner in other cities.

I have never been financially able to reside in one of "Cincy's" exclusive suburbs such as Avondale. But I find it offers considerable prestige to be able to refer to one of your immediate family who is more fortunate in that respect. I therefore boast of

a brother who resides and operates a profitable business in Highland Park, one of the exclusive suburbs of Detroit. I found Highland Park everything that a suburban spot should be. Pete's home interested me in particular—especially after my meal ticket had acquired the art of resembling a sieve. The main streets out here are Second Avenue, Hamilton Avenue and the continuation of Woodward, which runs in a direct line from Detroit River to the extreme end of Highland Park. House numbers run somewhere beyond 20,000. Magnificent homes, influenced by both American and European architecture, line the thoroughfares, and you see hundreds of flat buildings modern in every respect and many with more than a hundred apartments. You can get a comfy four room and bath for \$85 per month I was told.

You can reach Highland Park either by the double-deck bus, the jitney or trolley car. Cars throughout the city are operated by the single trolley system, and the fare is six cents, with an additional penny for

transfers. (I am going to see Kesely about this.)

I managed to visit all the better movie houses which was time well spent. The Lincoln Square, capacity 2500; Regent, capacity 3500; Madison Square and Adams. The Capitol is the largest and most elaborate in Detroit, capacity 4250, with music furnished daily by a 40-piece orchestra, this being increased to 75 on Sunday. They show First National and Paramount, at a 65-cent admission. Was informed by the Capitol management that they had under construction a much larger and finer house which they expect to open this year.

Keith's Theatre is beautiful, but the exterior is not equal to the new one in "Cincy."

There was something extremely homelike in the inferior vaudeville offered at the Columbia. It reminded me so much of the Weber-Fields amateur stuff served at the old Hay Market concert hall years ago.

Dropped in at 274 E. High Street several times expecting to meet some of the brothers

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ADDRESS, CHAS. P. FORD, I. S.

of either No. 17 or No. 58. I believe the police must have padlocked the place—I never was able to find any one in.

Would like to have broken into one of your meetings but the only Tuesday night that I was in town was taken up with a theatre party.

With best wishes for the continued success of both No. 17 and No. 58 and apologies for anything referred to above which may be subject to criticism, I remain.

Faternally yours,

E. S.

L. U. NO. 255, ASHLAND, WIS.

Editor:

If I omitted a letter in the JOURNAL this month I might as well leave town, for the boys are eager to know that some one is on the job to inform the members as to what is going on in the Badger City. There is not much work going on at the present outside of the reconstruction of the ore docks that recently burned down.

Brother Manley, who entered the contracting game two years ago and successfully built up a large business, is entering upon his third year with the expectation that business will be of such volume that it will be necessary to move into larger quarters. Mrs. Manley, who conducts the affairs of the store, is credibly responsible for the manner in which service is furnished to the public. Many sales are due to Mrs. Manley's pleasing and convincing method of demonstrating power on electrical appliances.

At the last meeting the members assembled at the home of Bro. Edwin Johnson. Considerable business was transacted that evening, including installation of officers and the election of a financial secretary. There were only two candidates in the race for that office and keen interest was shown in the selection of an officer for this important office. The ballots showed that it was a landslide for Brother Johnson. The members in selecting Edwin showed very intelligent voting.

Hereafter all out-of-town members are requested to mail their dues to Edwin A. Johnson, 704 12th Avenue, West Ashland, Wis. Ed is prepared to take care of all the mail that reaches him, and the members can rest assured that nothing will be neglected on Ed's part, as it will be strictly business with him. Mrs. Johnson is going to assist the financial secretary, so by that we can look for prompt service.

After the business meeting Mrs. Johnson invited the members to a dainty lunch that she prepared for the occasion, and talk about any one eating! It was Bruce; that boy was the first one at the table and the last one away. It's hard telling how long he would have stayed there, but some one remarked that we were going to have breakfast in the morning, and that made him break away from the table. I didn't blame him a bit for taking advantage of the occasion, because it's very seldom that any of

us get oyster salad the way it was put up by Mrs. Johnson. Bruce's admission that he could not bake better pork and beans than he ate that evening is to concede that no better ones can be made. Cake—there was loads of cake on the table. Brother Benson confined himself to eating angel food cake. You couldn't make him eat any other kind if you paid him for it. He must have some special reason for that.

The best thing that happened that evening was the one that Brother Heyne pulled and made every one laugh. It almost caused the death of the writer, had it not been for Brothers Bruce and Benson, who came to the rescue. I am thankful for your knowledge of medical practice.

Brother Johnson made a good showing as a bartender that evening. The way he carried the tray without spilling anything was a surprise to all the boys who were present at the affair. Some of the boys preferred a lot of foam on theirs, while others wanted very little. He never broke a bottle the whole evening, and always kept good track of his cap puller—in other words, bottle opener. Making a long story short, those that missed the affair sure will have something to regret, while those that were there will always remember the hospitality shown them on that occasion. In connection with the party I wish to state that there was only one that was used pretty rough, and that was Brother Manley. He tried to run a sandy on Brother McGraw in a friendly game of poker and McGraw called him to the extent of 60 cents.

I was just wondering if Bro. Charles Nelson, Local No. 763, is still alive and kidding the flappers in his city. Remember the days we went around looking for a saxophone for Dr. H. A. Waggner while at the Montreal convention. Remember the old Jew that tried to sell you a mouth-organ for a saxophone. He thought you didn't know a mouth-organ from a saxophone. You might have fell for it if I had not given you a kick in the ankles. What has become of Bro. H. H. Kirkland, of No. 125, Portland, Ore.? I believe he got lost in Chicago when I left you fellows. Why don't you ever kick in with a letter to the JOURNAL? I am beginning to believe that you are dead from your toes up. Make it snappy and let's hear from you "ginks." I'll be awfully disappointed if I fail to see a letter from you in the May WORKER.

I received several letters from Bro. J. D. Parson, of No. 134. He is at Miami, Fla., walking around in his shirt sleeves and eating strawberry shortcake with cream. Some class to those old-timers. Dan used to be an honorary member of this local.

I note all the letters from the Wisconsin locals in the March WORKER. Something is going to happen after so many letters at one time from one State. That's right, boys, get up on your uppers and see that you have a letter for publication, even if it is only a short one. We are always glad to read what little you have to say. I greatly enjoyed

reading Bachie's letter of February and I note where he has one for the March issue. If you want to read something to make you laugh you want to get in on the "Associated" Press Secretary's writing

Faternally,
S. J. TALASKA,
Recording Secretary.

L. U. NO. 291, BOISE, IDAHO

Editor:

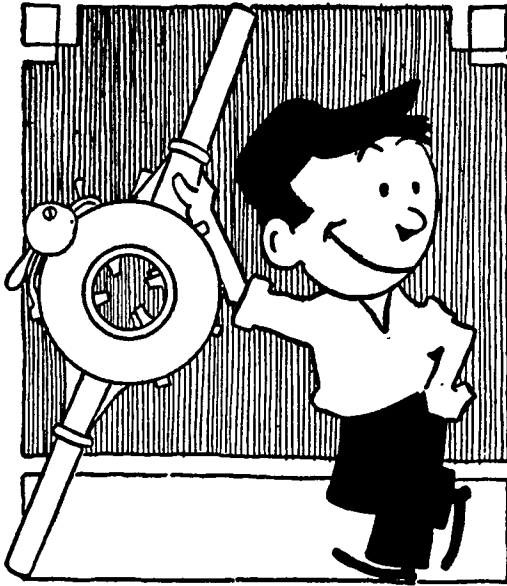
Hello, Bachie, glad to see you back with us once more and sure hope that you continue to report. I was glad to read that part of your elucidations relative to the school, as that is one thing that I am heartily in favor of. Am also pleased to see that you require apprentices to attend, as the best way to make a good union man is to first educate him in his trade so that he has a proper respect for it. That is one reason why our trade has not advanced as far as some of the other building trades—our members do not have a proper respect for the trade and go out and see how fast they can throw a job in and to His Satanic Majesty with how it looks, just so long as it passes. These remarks apply mainly to the narrow-backs, although on some construction jobs linemen employed seem to race with each

other to see how many sticks they can hike in eight hours.

Perhaps some of the brothers will recall an article which was published in the *WORKER* several years ago entitled "A Bench Warmer Speaks." That brother expressed my views pretty good on the matter of having the proper amount of pride and respect for our work. We have to admit, to our own shame, that the electrical trade is held in the lowest esteem of any trade today. We are ranked lower even than the man who pushes his little pan along the public streets.

This condition of affairs should not exist, as I believe we can say without successful contradiction that the electrical trade is the basic industry today, as there is practically no line of industry that can do without us. And yet we are held in profound contempt by most all crafts and employers because we have no respect for our trade. The boss says, "Speed up." I say, "Slow down and put your work in so that when you leave the job, if you really are a mechanic with respect for your work, you leave it with a clear conscience, knowing that the job is a credit to the trade, to yourself, the employer, and the person having the work done."

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comes Mr. Narrowback; he hasn't learned his trade yet, and consequently he only gets on an average of eight hours. I guess that plumbers are three times as smart as we are and therefore entitled to three times the wages we are. They usually get them, too. Let's all quit narrowbacking and turn plumbers. No brains are required for the former and any old stiff can do it, but you've got to know something to burn lead.

Now, having run over at the mouth, some of the worthy speed kings are apt to think that I am trying to gum up the wheels of progress. Such is not the case, and I therefore plead "not guilty." I would plead guilty though to the crime of trying to point out what I consider as one method of increasing our wages and bettering our working conditions without formal agreements, strikes, or lockouts.

Having elucidated upon the subject of speed, I propose to enlighten the heathen as to local conditions. There ain't any. Boise has been dead as far as our trade is concerned for the past seven or eight months. While we are still under the eight-dollar wage scale, it has not meant much to some of our members, as there hain't been no call for elbow grease to the extent of exhausting the supply. We are in hopes, however, of being able to keep the local membership fairly busy this summer and are now working out a system to accomplish that end. I shall tell you about that later if it pans out.

This job of being the official literary genius has its drawbacks. If one forgets himself and mentions some of his contemporaries of the local, he gets balled out for so doing. If he don't mention them, he gets balled out for failure to do so. My last ball-out was for failure, so here goes.

Our worthy gavel pounder, C. E. Snodgrass, is of that variety who pulls wire in the little round thing that flies round and round in a tater. Our worthy gavel's assistant, though large of stature and broad of shoulder, is deformed. He is a narrowback. Tom, look at him; one would never think that his tongue was soft as rare Chinese silk. Our worthy scribe, Bert Smith, who lately wielded the gavel, and our bill collector, (Old Faithful) Bob Murphy vie with each other to see which can squeeze into the smallest hole or the lowest attic, as the former is long and stringy, while the latter is just pleasingly plump. The guardian angel of our bank account says he knows the catalogue number of every article of wiring supplies put out by any factory. By the way, his handle is short, it is Ben Hopkins. Benny also has the billy club at the door. Our worthy collector of the quarterly edition is learning to assist our president in the noble work of making a motor mote. He is an ex-service lad—by name, John Mittleider. This concludes your eulogies, boys, so dry up and let me alone so that I can write about more weighty matters.

By the way, Bachie, you state that you have got glued on to some sort of a four-

wheeled vehicle which does not require the intervention of speerits for its locomotion. If that is the case, you might send me your private stock, as you no longer have need of it, and it might help your humble servant to write a letter that mighty be worthy of being printed.

With best wishes to all, I am

Faternally yours,

R. E. SMOOT.

L. U. NO. 292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor:

The press secretary of No. 292 has been A. W. O. L. for several months and as some of the brothers have expressed themselves as being rather restless about it, it is best I bestir myself and try for the April WORKER.

The political pot has been boiling (not the tea pot, however) here for the past several months, as most of the brothers possibly are aware. However, that has not prevented our officers from working quietly and we believe efficiently in regaining some of the lost ground which the economic depression and open-shop drive were responsible for. In connection with this I would like to call to the attention of the members of the Brotherhood generally and of No. 292 in particular, that your organization is only what you as members make it, and it is your duty to be at every meeting and help to work out the policies and carry on the work of, first, your own local union and, second, the other delegate bodies of the labor movement, of which we are all a part, and when we are elected or appointed as delegates or members of committees we must earnestly and as quickly and efficiently as possible complete our work and make our report back to our organization. Also remember that most of your active members have to work on the job to exist, the same as you, and are just as tired at the end of the day as you, and if in addition to this they must go to the meetings and face the discouragement of finding twenty-five or thirty members present where there should be ten to fifteen times that number, you are placing a burden on them that is not necessary and that decreases their efficiency.

Now altogether, let's attend every meeting for three months and see if we don't find there is a difference.

Conditions in Minneapolis relative to the brothers working have been only fair and sometimes hardly that during the past few months, and during the last month have fallen off some, but we are expecting them to pick up from now on and that all the brothers will be working in the very near future, and with that we are expecting many new members in the local.

By the way, another thing that will be of interest to his many friends and acquaintances, both in and out of the Brotherhood, is that Bro. H. H. Broach, one of our International vice presidents, is to be a candidate at the June primary for Congressman from the fifth district of Minnesota, and while

the fifth contains quite a lot of the so-called silk-stocking element of society, we believe that Brother Broach will be nominated and elected. He will run on the Farmer-Labor ticket naturally, and I believe will have the support of all elements except the Tea Pot Domers.

The national convention of all Farmer-Labor and Progressive elements of the United States to nominate candidates, elect a national campaign committee and adopt a Farmer-Labor platform, has been postponed from May 30 to June 17, 1924. We hope that every local union of the Brotherhood which believes the workers and farmers should nominate and elect their own candidates of, by and for the workers and farmers will in some way manage to get a delegate to the Twin Cities on that date, so that we will know throughout the Brotherhood what takes place. Hoping to meet many of the brothers at that time, I am,

Fraternally yours,

O. COOVER,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 322, CASPER, WYO.

Editor:

Well, boys, here goes another letter to the WORKER. You will also hear from us again soon in a letter to every local in the I. B. E. W., as we are putting on a drawing. The prize is a complete fishing outfit, a \$125 outfit, and is of the best. Brothers, we are putting on this drawing to defray the funeral expenses of our late Bro. A. F. Jednick, and we hope all will help. Our local is small in membership, but, boys, we signed up for the first of April for ten "bucks" a day. We hope we will be able to do better next year in the way of wages.

The committee handling the drawing consists of Wm. Gauntt, Russell Thompson and Thomas Whalen. The numbers will be drawn in the presence of the Casper Trades and Labor Assembly, so it will be on the square.

Work is very slack here at present, with four or five of the boys loafing, but it sure looks good for this summer. The Midwest Oil Co. has shut down its works in the Salt Creek field. I heard it was on account of too many I. W. W.'s, but don't know for sure. We had six or seven members out there, so things ought to be pretty good in the oil field about the middle of April.

Our local voted unanimously on the resolution to the International Office for the 10-cent assessment on all members for a fund to create a national home. So, boys, let's all get together and do the same thing and we will soon have a home to be proud of, the same as other organizations have.

I guess I will turn out the lights and hit the hay now.

I wish you all the best of luck.

WM. GAUNTT,
Press Secretary.

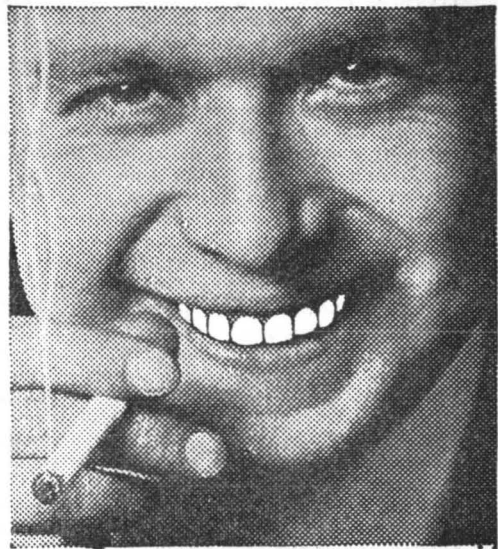
L. U. NO. 382, COLUMBIA, S. C.

Editor:

I wish to apologize for not having my letters in the past two issues of the WORKER, but will try from now on to keep the boys around here informed.

Local Union No. 382 has signed up a new agreement with the inside contractors for \$1 per hour, with 44 hours a week. The agreement committee had very little trouble in securing the new agreement; the greatest trouble was getting the contractors together. If there are any men figuring on coming this way, it would be a good idea for them to get in touch with the writer first, as work is not rushing here, but all of the boys are working.

This is to advise the brothers at large that the members of No. 382 are making an earnest effort to secure enough money individually to buy our worthy Brother Kind an artificial arm. If any of the readers care to contribute to this worthy cause, they may send in their money to the committee,



Smoker's Teeth Bleached White New Safe Way

No need for dull, yellow, tobacco-stained teeth now. For a new safe treatment—Bleachodent Combination—bleaches away stains, and makes teeth flashing white—often in just three minutes! Treatment consists of a marvelous liquid, which curdles and softens the stains—and a new kind of paste which gently removes the softened stains and prevents the formation of new stains. Safe and harmless, as its mild ingredients are especially combined to act only on surface stains—not on the enamel itself. Only a safe, mild preparation like Bleachodent Combination should be used on children's teeth which are naturally soft and sensitive, and which are especially subject to stains and decay. Fine for the gums. Get Bleachodent Combination today for few cents. Distributed by Bleachodent Dental Laboratories and sold by drug and department stores everywhere.

which is composed of L. G. McConnel and Marion C. White. Will state further that Brother Kind has been carrying an inside wireman card for 11 years and has always been a real union man in every respect. His left hand is cut off just above the wrist, and a portion of the right hand—the thumb and index finger.

We are having very good meetings and the real spirit of unionism is shown in all of its phases.

I will close for this time, hoping every member of our organization the greatest of success.

Fraternally,
MARION C. WHITE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 383, GILLESPIE, ILL.

Editor:

As we have a press secretary who is too busy to send in a few lines, I will make an effort to get this in for the next issue of the WORKER.

We got a small increase in wages at the Illinois Power and Light Corp., and succeeded in breaking up the combination work in this locality under the old agreement. We were doing outside and inside work for 83 cents per hour. Under the new agreement linemen are getting 87½ cents per hour and the inside men \$1.25 per hour.

Work around here is slow, as we have so many men who were doing both kinds of work, and are only doing line work now that a lineman has no chance at present.

We have done a little organizing, too. We got eight out of ten I. T. S. men to take the right step and seven of them got laid off, but that raised the pay from 60 cents to 85 cents per hour. That is some help, don't you think?

Everything is closed shop, but we have a few coal miners still doing inside wiring. They don't get enough work at the mine, so they come home and go out and wire a house or two in their spare time for pin money. A good bunch of brothers, union men, don't you think?

It has been so long since you have gotten news from No. 383, I hope you won't get excited and throw this away.

W. H. COLLINS,
President.

L. U. NO. 405, CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

Editor:

Another month has rolled around and it is still winter in Iowa. We had a nice little snow today.

We have settled with our contractors for this year for \$1.05 per hour and Saturday afternoon off the year around. Work looks like it will be good here this year, although things are a little slow just now, but all our men are getting in time enough to keep the wolf from the door.

We notice in the March WORKER our brothers out in Colorado are still boosting

the home for aged members, and the writer thinks it is about time some more of us were boosting it, too. It won't be many years before some of us may need it, to say nothing of the boys who have served their time on the firing line and need it right now. Let's hear from some more scribes on the home proposition. Surely we can get things started.

In the February issue the writer made the statement that Bro. Ray Snape was the only union lineman working in our jurisdiction as far as we knew. That was correct as far as the writer knew, but it seems he made quite a mistake, as there were several old brothers around here who had their cards elsewhere, as No. 405 is an inside local and has never claimed any jurisdiction on the outside around here. I want to ask pardon of these brothers who saw my letter and felt that it was an injustice to them.

We hear our friends and brothers "Razzy" Baker and "Mike" Clomon are running the city inspection department of Davenport, Iowa. More power to you, boys. We have Brother Chiles, of the G. O. force, with us at this writing. In fact, he is in the other room playing with the writer's daughter and making so much noise I can't keep my mind on my work. Don't get alarmed, brothers; she is only nine years old.

Fraternally,
JACK ARMSTRONG.

L. U. NO. 443, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Editor:

As it has been some time since Local Union No. 443 has had anything in the WORKER, I will try to let the brothers know what is doing in this neck of the woods.

The Alabama Power Co. have about completed rebuilding the downtown district and have made the cutover and will turn on the new white way on April 3. Wages and conditions have not changed since my last letter to the WORKER.

Representative Frank Swor was with us for a few days and did us a lot of good and is coming back soon. No. 443 is trying to get the inside men lined up and have made a good start and are still taking in the stick jumpers.

Bro. S. F. Stewart has been sick with fever at his home in Concord, N. C. Bro. D. R. Small is chief of the fire department at Weed, Calif.

Say, brothers, how many of you wrote to your Congressmen and Senators about the immigration law? It is the most important law that will come up for passage and means more to organized labor than most of us realize, and if the men most interested won't ask their Senators and Congressmen for what they want, how do you expect them to know?

With best wishes to the officers and members, I will ring off.

Fraternally,
E. A. WOODWORTH,
Secretary.

L. U. NO. 522, LAWRENCE, MASS.

Editor:

At this writing building is very slow in Lawrence and many of our boys are on the bricks. The textile depression continues and because of it the building boom we were enjoying has come to a halt. The outlook is not bright, but we will perhaps be more confident when warmer weather arrives.

We have some good news to report and I know many who read this would be glad to report the same of their own jurisdictions. Our Building Trades Council is running like a Rolls Royce. Not a miss or a skip; not a ripple of jurisdictional or other squabble. Of course there is a reason, a very good one, or several, in the persons of Bro. Harry Greenwood, of the Electricians; Bro. Gene Larrance, of the Painters; Bro. John Boomhower, of the Carpenters; Bro. Jos. Souter, of the Plumbers; and Bro. E. Johnston, of the Plasterers.

These men are the business agents and we are a mighty fortunate bunch to have men of their calibre handling our affairs. It is their exercise of good judgment, tact, common sense and fairness that smoothes out many wrinkles that do not even come to our attention. They work together for their respective locals and for the B. T. C.

Largely through the efforts of these men

we are soon to start remodeling a property recently acquired for a building trades club. This clubhouse will be the last word in modern innovations and commensurate with the needs of our council.

More good news. Lowell is making a real try to reorganize her Building Trades Council. We are glad to hear that and will do all we can to help her. Bro. Chas. Keaveney, our district organizer, is working with them and we sure have confidence in Brother Keaveney's ability to do things. And it seems fitting that an organizer from the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers should be one of the first on the scene to help.

We do not like to think too much about the direct cause of the breaking up of the Lowell Building Trades Council. It hurts. It was no wonder the Lowell men lost heart and let things go to smash. But let me say, "There'd be some h— if that thing was ever pulled again." We want Lowell to get on her feet and, knowing that in numbers are strength, we feel sure she will outdo us now that she is started.

One more thing: Our boys are not interested in the new insurance. Too much is plenty, they say. Handling our labor problems is what we have International officers for. More attention to the cents per hour which we get, or want to get, offers problems

Electricians! Do You Want \$200 a Week?

**I Will Show You How Without Investment, Experience or Training
You Can Make From \$30 to \$50 Every Working Day in the Year**

Electricians—if you are making less than \$20 a day, write to me at once. I will show you how you can double your earnings. You can be your own boss—work when and where you please—and make from \$4 to \$10 every hour you work.



**Head Made
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I want an electrician in every community to act as my representative—to call on my customers and take their orders for Comer All-Weather

Coats. If you only take four average orders a day I'll pay you \$96 a week. That's easy.



BUICK—Free

In addition to your big earnings, we offer you a Buick Touring Car free.

J. R. Head of Kansas made \$69.50 clear profit for himself in one day. George Garon made a net profit of \$40 his first day. A. B. Spencer made \$625 in one month's spare time.

No Experience Needed

It is not necessary for you to be a salesman. You don't have to know anything about selling. I give you all the information you need—tell you where to go, what to say and how to make money. E. A. Sweet of Michigan had never sold a thing in his life. Yet in one month he made \$1,200 with this proposition.

There is no trick to taking orders for Comer All-Weather Coats. The Comer Manufacturing Company is the largest concern of its kind in the world, selling high grade coats to the consumer through the mail. There is no delivering or collecting to do. My representatives just take orders and they get their money the minute they have an order.

Get Started—Accept This Special Offer

The important thing is to get started. I know that you can make more in a day than you sometimes make in a week. You

can work every day—rain or shine—and you can make from \$30 to \$50 every day you work. Just mail the coupon below for the facts of my special offer to electricians. It won't cost you a cent. In return, I will tell you about the easiest, quickest, most pleasant way to make big money that you ever heard of. I'll show you how without investment, experience or training, you can control a business of your own, be your own boss and make up to \$1,000 a month. Don't delay a minute. Let me get you started at once in this money-making business, where you can make more money than you ever thought possible. Sign and mail the coupon to me NOW.

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Please send me full information of your special offer to electricians, without the slightest cost or obligation to me.

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and work enough for them without the added duties of an insurance company managership.

We know well that a multiplication of duties does not augur well for the individual and we would be slow to encumber our officers with more duties than are now theirs, since there is such a fertile field for improvement. We don't knock—we boost. We don't want to throw salt where sugar is deserved, but we feel we are a labor organization and the rank and file will benefit more if our paid executives keep their minds on labor and labor's problems instead of experimenting in the field of finance.

Respectfully and fraternally,
EDWARD S. BURNS,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 567, PORTLAND, ME.

Editor:

Having taken a self-imposed vacation of a month from these columns, I am hereby taking up what appears to me an arduous task in my attempt to keep No. 567 before the membership, consequently without much enthusiasm.

There has been so little news that could be considered of general importance that my best effort would have been to request the editor to reserve space for Local No. 567. Only the routine work has served to bring out even the officers at our recent meetings. However, prospects seem to be promising for the near future, and Business Agent Weaver has been tuning Annette up for the —th season and is very optimistic regarding the summer outlook for both business and Annette.

Friday evening, March 21, the officers of No. 567 were invited to attend a banquet given by our sister local No. 333. To say that we enjoyed their hospitality is but a small expression of our appreciation. We met many new brothers and renewed old acquaintances and feel that such affairs have a tendency to establish stronger cooperation.

In behalf of our officers present I should like to pay special tribute to Charlie Foren, a member of No. 333, who is held directly responsible for the success of the excellent dinner that was served, inasmuch as he acted in the capacity of chef.

Since I do not feel capable of showing due appreciation for his effort by mere words, I might better remark on the manner in which several well-seated tables of ravenous electricians devastated heaping dishes of choice Maine clams fried in a way that the majority of us can but admire and certainly none of us expect an electrician to approach.

As a result of recent action, all members of our local are now closely perusing the columns of "Labor," and many complimentary remarks are noted, as everyone seems to feel that rock bottom facts are presented that are not published in the press. Also before closing, I wish to state, since I am considerably interested in the progress of our JOURNAL, that I am glad to see so many letters appearing in the March number and

would enjoy opening the next issue to find that the number of correspondents had doubled.

Come on, brothers; let's all get in there and put our locals in the records, anyway. Make the editor work overtime in an attempt to better his already excellent publication.

Yours fraternally,
M. M. MCKENNEY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 584, TULSA, OKLA.

Editor:

I never knew how fast the months went by until I was presented with this job. It seems to me that I am writing all of the time. I am only too glad to be of some benefit to dear old No. 584, for you sure do get a square deal any time you land in Tulsa.

It seems that my old, friend Jack Armstrong, who holds a similar title with Local No. 405, knows my right name. Yes, Jack, it's I'm all right. I have been here so long now that I feel quite at home.

Indeed I remember old Camp Pike; also Armistice Day at Old Picron, or the day of the Kaiser's funeral.

Business is not so good at this writing, although we are managing to eat and sleep, so I suppose we should be thankful for what we have and live in hope that the future holds something better in store for us.

As there isn't much news of interest, I will close for this time.

Sincerely and fraternally,
J. H. CANNON,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 595, OAKLAND, CALIF.

Editor:

I am enclosing a clipping from the Oakland Post Enquirer of recent date which L. U. No. 595 would like to see printed in the next issue of the WORKER. This little article expresses our views very well, so I will not attempt to add to it:

"ELECTRICIANS BACK HIRAM"

"Five hundred electrical workers of Alameda County today stand prepared to return to Senator Hiram Johnson the bread he cast upon the waters when, as governor, he materially aided the unions in their organization fight.

"Johnson as governor was the acknowledged friend of the electrical workers.

"Today through Joseph Ellison, president of Local 595, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the 400 members of the local were aligned with the Johnson-for-President forces in this county.

"We remember Johnson's fairness to our organization, and he will be fair to labor and to the people's interests as President," said William Terrill, business representative of the local, today.

"Lee Demier, a staunch Johnson advocate, member of the local, has been active in arousing interest in Johnson's candidacy among other workers. Ninety-five per cent

of the local organization, he said, has signed the roll of Johnson supporters.

"The electrical workers plan a militant campaign among Alameda County trades workers in behalf of Johnson."

Fraternally yours,

GENE GAILLAC,
Recording Secretary.

L. U. NO. 642, MERIDEN, CONN.

Editor:

The able Senator from Connecticut, Senator McLean, let the cat out of the bag the other day during a debate on one of the farm measures. He admitted that the manufacturers were organized to control production and, by doing that, prices. There is also a proposition being brought up to install a broadcasting station at the Capitol so that we can all hear just what our Representative represents, but the shortstop from Massachusetts, who only got in by the skin of his teeth, was Johnny-on-the-spot; he wanted it buried.

Speaking about broadcasting stations, why can not the Brotherhood have one in Washington? Then whenever we wanted to reach the public with news the newspapers won't print, we could put it on the air. We could then reach a larger number on the subject of trade unions and we could more easily make known the existence of current events.

Doubtless within a short time laws will be passed taxing one for the use of the air for radio. This using the air free in this free country is too good to last. I understand that in Australia they now seal all receiving sets and set them for only such wave lengths as one subscribes for.

At our last meeting the attendance was fine and encouraging, and it is hoped the boys keep on coming. Some were so surprised that the remark was to be heard, "Where did they all come from?" It is a long, long road that has no turn and the work of the past is starting to show itself. The local got after the delegates for not attending the meeting of the councils and we had a better attendance.

See that Local No. 485, Rock Island, has the right dope on dues. It surely is worth twenty and nine-tenths cents a day to have a representative on the road. Low dues and low initiation fees don't get you the kind of men you want. Our dues are the next to the lowest in the State, but they may get a rise. The lowest dues ought to be equal to at least four hours pay and initiation fee one dollar per cent per hour. Since we raised our initiation fee we have gotten members and they even send in applications by mail. Strong finances bring respect; respect brings power, and power more respect, and so on.

Fraternally,

H. A. G. G.

L. U. NO. 675, ELIZABETH, N. J.

Editor:

Since the last issue of the WORKER we have had a marked increase in attendance at the meetings. While this is encouraging, we would like to see more. You are missing something when you stay away.

The hall has been recently painted and floors varnished. It was a surprise to all. Now we are waiting for an increase in rent. Speaking of rent, brings to mind the Building Trades Review. Support it, and some day we will have a Labor Temple of our own.

By the way, the entertainment committee is going to give us a surprise (no cigars) so be on hand.

In the absence of C. Young and A. Stillwell, both having a bad cold, Steve Pechar was requested to fill the chair. He was a little nervous at first, but as the meeting progressed he soon overcame this and handled the situation like a veteran.

During the last month the following delegates were elected: W. Higgins, C. L. U.; R. D. Lewis, E. W. Conk, J. Brown, N. J. S. E. W. A.; J. Brown, C. Schraeder, Sr., B. T. C.

There was a wild rumor circulated that we had a nobleman from the "other side" attending the meeting; but upon investigation it was found to be no other than Fred Colton. Fred is raising a moustache, so we take this opportunity to inform the members not to be alarmed. While he is a distinguished looking gentleman, he is no foreigner.

We hope Bro. Geo. E. Carter, from Local No. 80, will enjoy his stay here.

"Pop" Hargraves is attending meetings lately, and looks as young as ever.

Brown has a hoarse (voice) but some say it's mule. Joe, why not let a friend in on it?

Sam Martin knows something about stocks and bonds. While this is a new field to most of us, it should not be passed over lightly.

McFadden has been given six months. No, not behind the bars, but leave of absence from the meetings. He is a hard worker, and being an Elk, they placed him on the committee to look after the building of a home for crippled kiddies.

Well, Otto, you can put your skates in moth balls. Old King Winter has said goodbye.

The majority of the members seemed well pleased with the March issue; and it is hoped the editor will continue his work of securing articles that are instructive. Such articles appeal to the electrical workers and should go over big.

Yours for success,

V. J. TIGHE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 723, FORT WAYNE, IND.

Editor:

Here I am again; just can't keep out of the JOURNAL. It's either up to me to get

a story in or get h——, so I will now give the boys their punishment.

Bro. "Ikey" Manure—I mean Ben Duke, excuse me, "Ikey"—has gone radio nuts. He has a small toy receiving set, but the smaller the more they cost, is the saying, and his is costing plenty, or at least it did until he "wised up" to the fact that it wouldn't stand 45 volts, because it keeps shooting his lamps, and each one costs \$3.75. He ruined about ten before one of the "grunts" told him his trouble. He is getting along pretty nicely now, except when Bro. "Sidemeat" Wright hung his aerial. He charged him \$12.50—without knowing I would have done it for \$10.

Bro. "Toady" Firestine is pretty tough over being called "Toady." He threatened to clean up on a couple of our brothers if they mentioned "Toady" again. He is the only brother we have who gets "hard-nosed" over my stories; but I should worry. If he don't want it in the JOURNAL let him tell me and I will drop him completely, as a brother who gets sore over anything like that can't amount to much, anyway.

Bro. "Steve" Baker has had quite a bit of sickness lately. What's the matter, "Steve"; thinking of Wisconsin or do you want to take another fishing trip? Just let me know when you get ready and we will slip up and get a few hogdads.

Bro. "Merle" Teeters' frozen fingers are getting along nicely.

Haven't got much to say about Bro. "Baldy" Deel this time. He has been behaving pretty good.

Bro. "Herbie" Bond is just as fat and sassy as ever and he always feels good. I guess that is because he lives on Pleasant Avenue.

Bro. "Sop" Titlow has got the itching of the dogs. He wants to go hunting, but that is out of season in Indiana; so I guess he will have to scratch the itch.

Bro. "Stude" Langstaff is trying to get some of the boys to buy a new car like his. He got a wonderful trimming and wants to hook some one else, but they are wise to him and give him the gate when he starts peddling his line.

Bro. "Snotty" Storey doesn't get insulted by what I call him. I guess it can't be done, anyway. "Snotty" is getting along fine. He tells me he is going to a Polish wedding and it will last seven days and nights, and says he will be plenty drunk before the first day is over and stay that way for seven days. Hope he doesn't get hold of some wood alcohol and get poisoned.

Bro. "Fat" Bogenschutz got over his broken toe O. K. and then slipped on the ice and almost broke his neck. You can't kill him; they tried it in the army, eh, "Fat"?

Bro. "Red" Johnson is still here and coming along fine for an old fellow.

Bro. "Landscape Gardner" Wesson has been up to a few meetings lately. That's the boy, Bill, pep up and get up to them all; there is always plenty going on.

Bro. "Blink" Binkley was up to one meeting in two years. What's the matter, "Blink," can't see good after dark, or are you afraid?

Bro. "Happy" Teeters has gotten up to a few meetings lately but don't come regularly. What's the matter, "Hap," won't the wife let you out or are you afraid, too? Guess we will have to appoint a special committee to look after the brothers that are afraid to go out at night. They could call for them and take them home.

Bro. "Shorty" Bickel is now located on his farm and getting along nicely.

I guess Bro. "Crappy" Lorraine thinks I forgot him, but I didn't, and he will find it out pretty soon. "Crappy" takes the liberty to act as assistant foreman on our truck and has pretty fair success, or at least thinks he has; but he is all wrong. He ain't going ahead at all, but he sure is going back. He sits on the rear end of the truck. His reason for taking that seat is so he can be first off and first up. He wants to have a stand-in with the boss. I had a talk with the foreman and what he told me was plenty. If "Crappy" wants to know what it was he can ask me and I will tell him. He also keeps our gang in plenty of work, but we had him dragging the ground last month. He couldn't even play with "Roscoe" when he got home. I know more about him, but I must save some for next month.

Bro. "Lengthy" Hall is still shining sticks for the service company. "Lengthy" is one of our six-footers—we have several of them.

Bro. "Bugs" Mahlen rode the goat February 29, and he is some clog dancer. You ought to see him step and strut. The best of it was he almost hit Bro. "Studie" Langstaff in the head with one of his clog shoes when he kicked it off. Some time we will have him put the act on for you.

Bro. "Carlos" Maynard—we call him "Carlos" because he knew a fellow once that was Spanish—is getting along fine, but can't find the meeting hall on Friday nights. What's the matter, "Carlos," lost in the desert?

Bro. "Cannon Ball" Fleming is still on the job, but don't say much about his Star. Well, you can't blame him; he is playing a lone hand since Bro. "Doc" Hadley, the other Star owner, went east to work. What's the matter, "Cannon Ball," Star gone to pieces? Tell us; don't be ashamed of it. That's what the boys have been looking for.

Bro. "Squeeze" Afferle hasn't had any more children lately, so the race between him and Brother "Farmer" Dawson is now at a standstill as far as we know, but secrets are their hobbies.

Bro. "Lime" Firestine is back working and getting along nicely. Keep it up, "Lime"; also try and get up to more meetings.

Bro. "Pretzel" Snitzler—we call him "Pretzel" because if you were able to twist him around that's what he would look like. The boys also call him "Slim Pickins" and believe me, a cannibal sure would have

"slim pickins" if they ever got hold of him. Oh, yes, forgot to tell you "Pretzel" rode the goat February 29, and kissed the "Blarney Stone." Ask "Snotty" if he didn't; because "Snotty" knows.

Bro. "Easy" Stout is still on earth—I mean most of the time—that sounds better.

Bro. "Tubby" Morrow is waiting around for fishing season to get right. Won't be long now, "Tubby."

Bro. "Vic" Donahue is out of a job. If any of the locals close to No. 723 need men let me know, as it sure would help "Vic" out.

Bro. "Poison Ivy" Shoulders still pulls the same old gag, "Give me a quarter for this knife, will you, 'Sidemeat'?" He stuck poor old "Sidemeat" for two bits on a worn-out pocketbook that didn't cost over a dime when new. He pulls such stuff as that on a brother; but he isn't going to hook me; I have learned my stuff.

Bro. "Normie" Zimmerman is still with the telephone company. Bro. "Don" Baughman is still pulling on the blocks at the same place. Bro. "Cookie" Johnson is also ringing cable for the Home. Bro. "Everatit" Knoy is still in town and so is Bro. "Irish Roy" McDonald. Bro. "Billie" Miller, Bro. "Bob" Ellingwood and Bro. "Eddie" Erwin are still with the Home Company and feeling fine. We haven't got many of the telephone boys in the local anymore. Wish they would brace up and come back to the fold.

Well, boys, the big lead is under way and going fast. May be some work here pretty soon. In my stories I try to mention all the brothers, but that is a pretty hard proposition when you have a few soreheads. What I write is not meant for an insult, but for a good laugh and to "pep" up the boys. Some of them get mad and some of them are glad, so what is a fellow to do? I guess the best he can. Anyway, the boys all look forward to the 20th of the month, as that is about the time the JOURNAL arrives.

Bro. "Slats" Slattery asked me once if I wrote those stories and I told him "yes." He said, "Keep up the good work; you have got me looking for the JOURNAL, too." Hope "Slats" reads this issue.

Spring is on its way again, and not very far off. Don't put any obstructions in its way; let it have clear sailing.

Hope all the locals are doing well, as labor has got to come to the front. Let's put it over 100 per cent.

Yours for more members.

HARRY LOTZ,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 756, FAIRMONT, W. VA.

Editor:

I was very much surprised to see a letter in the WORKER from one of our suburbs, namely Morgantown, but very glad to know that they are alive down there and doing a wonderful work for the cause of labor. Go to it, brothers, and any time you might want

any assistance in any way we are always ready to help. Call on us at any time.

Also saw a letter from another of our suburbs—Clarksburg—and Brother Hathway's letter just about hit the spot in regard to the political movement in this section of the State. I believe Brother Hathway used to belong to the Wood Walkers Local in Clarksburg.

This local and Local No. 755, at Clarksburg, have been out against the Monongahela West Penn Public Service Company (some name) for a decent wage since the first of last July. To date we have been unable to get an agreement with them, but we have not given up hope and we are still fighting for recognition of the union and a satisfactory wage. We had International Representative Edward F. Kloter with us last week and he made some gains toward the getting together of the local and the company, but as yet nothing definite has been reached, although we are still working hard to reach a satisfactory settlement for both the company and the local.

The company have a few men here working, but as a general rule they do not amount to much as linemen; they would make better politicians, if they can be judged by the talk that they put out. Some few of our men had spines made of jelly and have returned to work for the magnificent sum of 70 cents per hour and nine hours per day, but I do not believe that we will lose any more of them, because those that did return, were of the weak-kneed variety, anyway. They do not have enough fighting spirit to protect their own families. Men, if you see ads in the papers for linemen on construction and maintenance work, and the answers to these ads are to be forwarded to Fairmont or Clarksburg, stay away, as the railways and lighting company are owned and operated by the West Penn system. This should be a warning, especially to the men in the South, as the company is sending men into the Southern States and telling men there is no labor trouble here, and inducing them in flattering ways to leave their homes to come here, only to find that the company had misinformed them. So stay away, brothers, because this fight has been going on now for almost nine months, and it may go on that much longer, but I really look for a settlement in the next few weeks.

At this time we are also waging a war on the shops that are employing inside men, trying to get them signed up, and I believe we will succeed. Not all the wiremen in town belong to the local, but they are asking to be admitted, as they are finding it rather hard to work on jobs without cards, as all the other crafts are at this time 100 per cent organized. I do not believe it will be hard to get the contractors on the right side if our own men will only live up to the agreements. That has been the trouble in the past. We at one time had agreements with every shop in town, but some of our own men got too far advanced in the

electrical game and cut the local's throat to make a great showing for themselves, and eventually they dropped out of the local and caused a split-up between the contractors and the union. At this time, however, the dove of peace seems to be hovering around and it won't be long before we have the inside men again organized 100 per cent. Then we can get the desired contracts or agreements with the contractors, which we have been without for two and a half years.

At this time the city is working on the proposition of a building code and if it goes through I believe it will only help us, as then it will not be every Tom, Dick and Harry that can go out and take a job; it will only be men who are real electricians who will do the work. The curbstoners will then have to work with some one who can pass an examination in inside electrical work and learn the business from the ground up.

I notice with interest the great advancement the insurance department is showing, and I believe that some of the brothers who fought it so hard are beginning to see the light. It surely is cheap insurance, and should be given the support of every member of the organization.

I would like also to see a home built for our members, as I believe it to be a wonderful way to take care of cases which might otherwise have to look to charity. Other union organizations and also fraternal orders are building homes for the benefit of members, wives, children and also old agers. So let's go. We do not want it said that the I. B. of E. W. fell down on the proposition of a home.

If Bro. George Stewart, of Charleston, W. Va., should see this, let me hear from you. Address Barrackville, W. Va. The brothers are always requesting some news from you.

A word about our president, Bro. J. H. "Doc" Bucy. I believe he is one of the best in the country; always trying to help the other fellow; does not have time to work any himself; always has the local at heart and fighting to make it the best "what am."

Our vice president, Bro. C. O. "Buffalo" Watson, is now mining black diamonds, and I believe he is making a success of it.

Brothers West and Bean are at New Castle, Pa., hitting sticks at good wages. Good luck to you, boys.

Bro. Henry Howland is working at the Underwriters Laboratories at Providence, R. I. Henry has a new French bull that is the apple of his eye.

Bro. C. R. "St. Louis" Boyles is at Morgantown. I believe he is acting as business agent down there. He is also carrying a "gat," which he does not fail to show when any strangers happen to be around. I guess it is the impression he wants to leave with them that West Virginia is as bad as it is pictured by the New York papers.

Our financial secretary and treasurer, Bro. H. Manley, is with the Owen's Bottle Machine Co. "Herb" is an awfully tight fellow but that is what makes him a good treasurer. If we can just get him to keep the

job for a few years, and then split with the members, we can all retire.

Bro. John Knight, the "Rivesville Kid," is selling Hupmobiles. Any one wanting a "Hup," see John. He is our recording secretary.

Brothers Snider and Robison are with the Electric Service Co. doing construction work.

Bro. William Hinke is working at present for the Parker Run Coal Co. Bill has had a lot of hard luck this year—typhoid fever and the flu.

Bro. A. B. Snider and "Crook" Cox are driving trucks. Brother Snider in Wheeling and Brother Cox at home.

Bro. Lindsay West is contracting cement work, and helping Mrs. West keep house these cold, bad days.

Brothers Watson, Gilderbach and the writer are going fishing the first of the month. When we return what a lot of lies—I mean fish stories—you boys will hear. I will try to get some more of you brothers at my next writing.

I am like the brother from Sharon, Pa. If all of the locals would only get busy and send in the news, and writers be elected or appointed who have the art that Brother Bachie, of Atlantic City, has, we could have a JOURNAL that would make a Sears-Roebuck catalog look like a Sunday school lesson leaf. So let's get busy, brothers, and send in the news. I am sure that Brother Ford would appreciate news from every local in the country.

With best wishes for all of the members of the I. B. of E. W., I remain,

Fraternally yours,

CHAS. H. WILSON,

Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 768, MORGANTOWN, W. VA.

Editor:

Here is where Local Union No. 768 shows up for the first time. Having the job as Press Secretary wished upon me, I am going to break into the correspondence columns of the WORKER. I am going to tell you, gentle readers, what we are doing here, and what we are about to do. We sure have our hands full, with all the things that are to be done when a new local is organized. We have our wage scale set at last, after much deliberation. I think it is satisfactory to everyone, and too much credit cannot be given to the wage scale committee for the long and tedious task it has performed.

Our local is composed of about fifty men. Not so bad for a small town like this, with six shops. Practically every shop was in favor of organized labor, and speaking of those that were not, all I can say is that we are making it hot for them.

Work seems plentiful around here at present, and things look good for the coming summer. There will be at least a dozen large buildings constructed in this community this year. Line work is right scarce at present, but from all appearances it will pick up during the spring.

Morgantown is to have a new Labor Temple in the near future. A drive for \$100,000 was begun less than a month ago. The next day after the drive was started the committee in charge received its first encouragement, when the members of the carpenters' local voted that each one of the 140 members would subscribe for two shares of stock each. The first meeting was attended by many prominent business men, who not only gave helpful suggestions, but also gave assurance that they themselves and others would give substantial financial assistance. Since then I have heard that practically every local went 100 per cent. Each man that carries a union card can buy but one share of common stock. Each man that has one share of this stock will have one vote in regard to how the temple will be run. You can buy as much of the pre-

ferred stock as you wish at 7 per cent interest. This way no man will have a controlling interest. The man who buys the preferred stock has no authority whatever in regard to the temple.

Much interest is centered around organized labor in this district at present. Public sentiment is growing in favor of it. Everything is going under the head of organized labor as fast as possible.

In the next letter the worthy brothers of the I. B. E. W. will be enlightened a little more on these different subjects.

If any of our worthy brothers happen to be around this part of West Virginia, look us up. We would be more than glad to see you.

Yours in unionism forever,

M. D. W.,
Press Secretary.

TRADE UNIONS' FIGHT FOR HIGH WAGES IS PATRIOTIC EFFORT

Annual reports of federal officials and commissions call attention to the workers' increased purchasing power, through high wages. It is acknowledged that this purchasing power is one of the major factors in the nation's prosperity.

The federal reserve board, in its annual report, says:

"A national income larger than in 1922, arising both out of increased earnings of factory workers and larger proceeds from the sale of farm products, furnished the buying power to absorb the year's increased output of goods."

In other words, but for high wages in factory, mine and transportation, and "larger proceeds from the sale of farm products," the year's increased output of goods would not be sold, and factories would close because of an overstocked market.

To organized labor this is an old theory. Times without number the workers have insisted that if their buying capacity is curtailed, less consumption follows.

Less consumption means a lowering of living standards, no schooling for the children and a reorganization of the home because every member must become a wage earner.

These propositions are so easily understood and so vital to the country's welfare that they should become national dogmas. Every wage reducer should be held up to public scorn.

Cheap man-power destroys the prosperity that employers are constantly striving to develop.

Cheap production is possible through labor-saving devices, skilled management and the application of science, but cheap labor is of no benefit to either employer or to the country. This labor neither produces nor consumes.

In his annual report Secretary of Commerce Hoover states that but 6 per cent of the nation's productivity is exported to Europe and South America. This means that

the people of the United States consume all but a small portion of their production.

This is possible because the American trade union movement has insisted on high wage standards.

There is a so-called "intellectual" element in this country that is distressed over labor's continuous fight for high wages. This element sees no difference between a high-wage worker and a low-wage worker, and would have the former believe they are wasting their energies.

The organized worker rejects the so-called "intellectual" and this is the reason for the latter's continuous attacks on the A. F. of L. Where the "intellectual" is welcomed, there is progress—according to the "intellectual."

The beneficial effect of labor's wage stand has been well stated by Frank Hodges, secretary of the Coal Miners' Federation of Great Britain. Speaking before the last A. F. of L. convention the British trade unionist said:

"The very fact that you have been able to keep wages at the maximum has made it possible for you, within the confines of your own country, to eliminate unemployment to a very great extent, because your people have been able, by the fact that they have the spending power in their pockets, to keep industries going at their maximum capacity; while in England and in Europe generally, because wages have fallen, and we have permitted them to fall, unemployment has increased, industries have languished, business has come to a standstill, and the latter stage is infinitely worse than the first."

The benefits of high wages are diffused throughout the nation. The men and women who wage the fights and make the sacrifices for these standards are patriots in the true sense.

Compared with them the Garyites and other flag wavers look ridiculous with their cheap-wage pleas.



COOPERATIVE NEWS



NEW YORK FARMERS' COOPERATIVE BECOMES BIG DISTRIBUTOR

One of the most hotly contested fights against middlemen by producers, organized cooperatively in the ultimate interest of the consumers, is going on under the eyes of New Yorkers with the steady expansion of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association.

More than 70,000 farmers in five states surrounding the great metropolis have joined the Dairymen's Cooperative to market their milk products in the most economical way. So successful has the Cooperative been that it was able recently to purchase the Empire State Dairy Company, which is the third largest milk retailer in the metropolitan district. With this invasion of a powerful co-operative into the field of retail distribution of a basic food, the famous Sheffield Farms Company has declared open warfare by engaging in a price-cutting duel. The outcome of the bold fight which the farmers' cooperative is putting up for cheaper milk for city consumers will profoundly affect the whole city.

So intense is the fight against profiteering that the great metropolitan papers have taken up the cudgels on one side or another. To the World's statement that "no one has ever explained why milk delivered at the railway station by the farmer at from 5 to 7 cents a quart costs what it does at the area door," the Times vigorously comes to the defense of the private profiteers by answering:

"As a matter of fact, the thing has been explained over and over again. The distance between the station platform and the area door is part of the explanation. The

difference between the area door or apartment door and the milk depot just around the corner is another part of the explanation."

To this well-known apology of profiteering middlemen, the World promptly replied:

"Distance has practically nothing to do with the problem. Once loaded on a freight car, a quart of milk travels incredible miles for a fraction of a cent, and the slight long-run differential comes out of the farmers' check. Of course, distributor's service is essential. But it costs too much. The very fact that there is 4 or 5 cents difference between store and house delivery is an indictment. It is as uneconomical for half a dozen nominally rival milk wagons to travel a single block with a standardized product as it would be to dig up that block for the pipes of as many rival water companies. If the city government were competent to assume vast and complex new activities, municipal milk distribution would be as logical as municipal water service."

Although the Dairymen's League is a producers' cooperative, it is fighting for the consumers and producers alike. Its managers know that the way to increase demand is to cheapen the consumers' price, and to reduce the consumers' price they must cut out all unnecessary middlemen's charges. The League's victory will be one step in the direction of the municipal distribution of milk advocated by the New York World, which is the only safe alternative if the consumers do not organize their own distributing creameries as in Minneapolis, Cleveland and other progressive cities.

SENATOR LA FOLLETTE TO FIGHT FOR COOPERATIVES

Studying European cooperatives at first hand has made Senator Robert M. LaFollette, of Wisconsin, a confirmed advocate of American cooperation. He reports: "In all the European countries that I visited I found the cooperative movement a power for good not only in its immediate purposes of saving money for its members and educating them in fundamental democracy, but in acting as a barrier against the development of the types of monopolies and combinations that have become so great a menace to representative government in the United States."

Senator LaFollette joins forces with other strong protagonists of cooperation in the United States Senate, including Borah, Brookhart, Magnus Johnson, Shipstead,

Wheeler, Frazier and Ladd, by adding:

"I expect to devote a large part of my time and energy during the coming year to fostering the development of cooperation in the United States, because I see in this movement an opportunity for great good for the common man and a means of escape from the operation of monopolies and combinations which are slowly but surely throttling the economic life of America."

As a veteran in the fight for the rights of the common people Senator LaFollette is a strong ally for the cooperative movement. "Fighting Bob" has never yet accepted defeat in his crusade for industrial and political democracy. He can be counted on as a dauntless crusader for cooperation.



MISCELLANEOUS



SYSTEM COUNCIL NO. 3

By GEO. W. WOOMER

AFTER twenty-one months of striking on the Pennsylvania we find many records bearing out our statements of the effectiveness of the struggle. The Federal Inspectors finally came on to the Pennsylvania in such numbers that the officials were unable to keep the old cripples away from them. The result was that during the month of February the inspectors found over 76 per cent of the engines inspected to be defective, and out of this number ordered 44 per cent out of service, which is the largest percentage ever ordered out of service. This condition was so forcefully brought to the attention of the public that the officials had to make some move. They called a "greater efficiency" meeting of the company union committee and the dear public received very colorful stories about how well things were going on the railroad and that the Federal Inspectors were persecuting the Pennsylvania. The reports received during March from points where the inspectors visited are all the evidence needed to prove how useless their "greater efficiency" meeting was, and any real railroad executive would have known before hand the futility of trying to get efficiency out of such conditions as are now existing in the Pennsylvania shops.

The condition of equipment has been the real cause of many wrecks occurring on the Pennsylvania recently and this fact is the basis of a resolution presented in Congress by Representative Jas. M. Mead of New York, calling upon the Interstate Commerce Commission to make proper investigations and to put enough inspectors on the Pennsylvania to insure safety to the traveling public and the employees. How many of our members have taken time to write their representatives in the House and Senate regarding the deplorable condition of the Pennsylvania's equipment?

The Interstate Commerce Commission report for the year ending June 30, 1923, shows that accidents on the Pennsylvania have increased 162 per cent over the previous year; the number of killed increased 60 per cent, and the number injured increased 128 per cent. Some record!

We have quoted figures many times to show the effect of the strike in a financial way. "Labor" quotes the "Wall Street Journal" in an article showing that during the year 1923 the Pennsylvania saved only 11.6 cents for net income out of each dollar of gross revenue; the New York Central saved 16.8 cents and the Baltimore and Ohio saved 16.4 cents. If the Pennsylvania had saved as much as the New York Central their net income would have been \$26,000,000 more than that shown by them, or in other words, the company union method of operation cost the Pennsylvania at least \$26,000,000 in the year 1923.

We are again faced with the necessity of calling to the attention of our members the need for financing the System Federation if we are to continue making an effective fight. Every member on strike is interested in seeing some real effective work being done, but so many of them have failed to recognize their duty to provide the necessary finances to carry on. If every Pennsylvania striker would contribute a small amount regularly there would be no difficulty in maintaining the Federation as it should be maintained. *Let's begin by every Pennsylvania striker, that is working, sending one dollar to System Federation No. 90, 414 Morewood Building, East End Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.* We also extend this invitation to our friends everywhere. The issues involved in this strike and the gallant fight that has been made surely warrants the support of all real union men.

PSYCHOLOGY? WHAT FOR?

By ALEXANDER FICHANDLER

What do workers want?

Everything—according to some.

But there are many other answers to this question.

They vary from shorter workday and higher wages to control of industry.

But, no matter how great the difference between the aims of different groups of workers, they all agree on one thing.

And that is, that their aims cannot be achieved by individuals working singly.

Their aims can be achieved only through the joint effort of many, working together. To be successful in their struggles, workers must have the cooperation of others, both within their own group and outside of it.

They must be able to prove to a great many of their fellow workers, that organi-

zation will help to secure for them a better life.

But it is not easy for many to work harmoniously, even for a common purpose.

Unfortunately, there are quarrels, disputes and disagreements.

And in many cases, it is very difficult to reach the minds of others.

Why is this so?

Here is where psychology comes in.

It is the science which concerns itself with human nature.

The psychologist tries to discover *why human beings act as they do*.

He tries to answer these questions:

Why do people fight and also help each other?

Why do they try to boss each other and also follow leaders?

Why do they shirk work and also put their heart and soul into some activities?

Why do they believe implicitly and also doubt?

Why do they follow fashions and also rebel at conventions?

Why do they crowd into cities and demand privacy at home?

Why do they act like brutes and also like angels?

And so on, and so on.

It is quite clear that if workers can answer these and similar questions correctly, they will be on the high road to harmony and cooperation.

For, they will know how to act so as to get others to fall in line with them.

And if they *know* how to act, it is possible that they *will* act in that fashion.

And so, Psychology can aid workers to come into their own. It can help them to make this a world where all will live a full, rich and happy life.

IMPORTANT POLITICAL CONFERENCES

By OSCAR COVER, L. U. No. 292

During the week March 9 to 15 there were held in St. Paul, Minn., and St. Cloud, Minn., a series of political conferences and conventions that were of far-reaching significance to the Labor Movement in general and to the Farmer-Labor political movement in particular.

The National Conference

Beginning in St. Paul on March 10 was held a national conference of Farmer-Labor representatives both State and National who had come together at the call of a part of the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Movement to try and agree on the date, basis of representation, etc., of a national convention of all progressives both industrial and political to get together for the purpose of considering candidates for President and Vice President at the November, 1924, elections, to adopt a program and platform and select the national committee to carry on the campaign. After two days during which the conferees worked far into the night in the Twin Cities June 17, 1924, the form of the call, basis of representation, etc., were agreed on and an enlarged committee elected to do the necessary work for sending out the call and making arrangements for the convention and one thousand dollars pledged by the various groups to help defray the expenses of calling the convention.

The Farmer-Labor Federation

In Minnesota the political movement of the farmers and workers has been divided into the Non-Partisan League (Farmers) and the Working People's Non-Partisan Political League (City Workers) and have held their conventions at the same time but in different halls and have carried on business which required joint action, through conference

committees. However, in 1920 the conference committee had been unsuccessful in arriving at an agreement for some hours, the Farmers and Workers went into joint conference and in about one-half hour arrived at unanimous agreement. Since that time various efforts have been made to consolidate the organizations of workers and farmers, the most notable attempt being September 8, 1923, when a tentative program for a Farmer-Labor Federation was agreed on and a promotional committee elected to carry on a campaign of education for the Federation. These groups then met in joint conference on Wednesday, March 12, and adopted a tentative program of the Farmer-Labor Federation.

The Working People's Non-Partisan Political League

On Thursday, March 13, the city workers met for the last time as a separate body and formally approved the Farmer-Labor Federation program and became a part of the newly formed organization.

The Farmers Non-Partisan League

On the same date the Farmers met also for the last time as a separate body and finally in the late afternoon, after repeated attempts of some self-styled leaders and pay roll leeches to prevent unity, the farmers also approved the Farmer-Labor Federation program and also became a part of the newly formed organization and at last the farmers and workers were aligned on the political field to give the old-line politicians the gate and get some real action for the farmers and workers. Great enthusiasm was shown by both farmers and city workers when the farmers began to arrive about 7 p. m. at the labor hall for real business of the newly formed Farmer-Labor Federa-

tion. This convention lasted about two hours past midnight and adjourned with complete harmony existing between the country and city workers and before adjournment had put through a complete program of unity and preparation for the coming State campaign with one exception, that of endorsing candidates for State office in the coming primary election.

This was due to the continued barrage of misrepresentation and distrust which the old farmer leaders and pay roll hangers-on had been injecting into the farmers for months past, and while the motion to endorse one candidate for each State office carried on a roll call vote by a small majority, the chairman ruled that the majority was not large enough to warrant the forcing of the question and so no candidates were endorsed.

However, the proposition of June 17, 1924, national convention in the twin cities was unanimously endorsed and approved as presented, and the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Federation looks forward to taking care of not less than 5,000 delegates as the farmers and workers representatives at the June 17 national convention.

The St. Cloud Convention

The Farmer-Labor Party convention on Friday, March 14, was called by the State chairman of the Farmer-Labor Party, one F. A. Pike, a St. Paul attorney who was appointed after the 1920 primaries by the successful candidates in those primaries in order to comply with the State law.

In sending out the call and in opening the convention, Mr. Pike offered no reason for calling the convention and had no program, and I think the farmers and workers who attended the St. Cloud convention would

have been convinced at St. Cloud, if they had not already been, of the need of a permanent organized political federation to carry on their work of education and organization between the campaigns just as the Farmer-Labor Federation is intended to do.

The convention convened at 10:30 a. m. and elected a chairman and secretary and also a credentials committee and adjourned until 1 p. m. Upon reconvening they proceeded to hear the report of the credentials committee and then elected a resolutions committee and just marked time until 4:30 p. m., waiting for the report of the resolutions committee, and there were about 300 of the most tired-out, restless delegates I have ever seen that waited, and had time to realize that with no organization there would be very little action. However, the resolutions committee finally reported the call, basis of representation, etc., for the national convention, June 17, 1924, was again unanimously approved and the Farmer-Labor Federation endorsed, along with other resolutions of more or less local importance, and the convention adjourned at 7:30 p. m., bringing to a close this important series of conventions and conferences. The delegates who left this series of meetings are going back to their organizations, work shops, communities and farms with a determination to build an organized federation among the common people of this State that will not only re-elect our two United States Senators, but will clean house of the Steel Trust, Oil Trust, Banking Trust officials from the Governor down to dog-catcher and will help the workers and farmers from other States in the June 17 conference to do the same thing on a national scale.

On now to the June 17 national convention in Minneapolis and St. Paul.

"HOW COOPERATION HAS CHANGED DANISH HOME LIFE"

"Forty years ago farm women in Denmark did men's work in the field * * * Today it is very unusual for a Danish woman to do any field work. I seldom see one of them milking cows." Cooperation has helped to make the Danish farmers so prosperous that women no longer think of doing this work. "Clothes are sent to the cooperative community laundry. Cooperative bakeries relieve the cooks of part of their daily tasks." Houses are becoming more comfortable and

beautiful. There are many community clubs. "Group singing is a regular feature of the neighborhood meetings. Music and art are regular subjects in the schools. There are special schools for adults. Education is almost a passion with the Danes * * * Cooperation has to a large extent ironed out class and social distinctions."—Chris. L. Christenson, of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Anti-unionists who shout that wages must be cut because of the alleged fact that rents are coming down, haven't got a leg to stand on.

Instead of falling, rents are maintaining a lofty perch and are now highest in the nation's history, the United States Department of Labor says. The average family throughout the United States during 1923 spent to obtain shelter 63.4 per cent more than in 1913, according to investigations made by the department.

The rent level of 1923 has been steadily

mounting since 1913, the Government's data reveal. In 1922, rents stood at a point 61.2 per cent above 1913, while in 1921 the level showed an advance of 60 per cent. Rents began their upward flight in 1918 when demands of the world war took building workers from their usual tasks and financial stress made building almost impossible except for war purposes.

Remember these Government facts the next time you hear a long-eared person declaring that wages should be cut because rents are "coming down."

**LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS UP TO
AND INCLUDING THE 10TH OF
MARCH**

L. U.	NUMBERS		L. U.	NUMBERS		L. U.	NUMBERS	
1	365951	365970	100	460171	460193	200	223131	223164
1	633978	634050	101	329517	329540	210	539046	539077
1	406801	407080	102	555946	556050	211	338056	338074
2	452394	452550	102	586051	586182	213	195651	195862
2	712801	712820	103	574101	575230	214	630631	630695
3	21737	24446	104	553591	553786	215	909071	909086
4	619799	619800	104	552464	552466	218	571149	571192
4	706801	707038	106	376859	376952	220	551006	551041
5	594635	594877	107	461897	461913	224	567518	567571
6	690301	690500	108	392869	392927	225	986737	
6	643658	643800	109	648436	648463	226	267916	267965
7	558775	558835	110	477034	477137	227	199950	199959
8	28297	28367	111	912782	912900	229	200530	200539
9	692961	693130	111	412201	412202	230	515288	515355
10	99507	99538	112	404787	404804	231	416	431
12	205769	205785	113	202831	202859	232	411619	411650
13	507328	507354	114	307712	307718	235	616689	616694
15	810760	810766	116	264423	264518	236	277770	277793
17	638991	639450	119	359696	359702	238	554044	554087
20	557151	557320	120	677516	677516	239	352777	352783
21	322771	322787	122	474024	474222	240	892155	892161
22	615679	615760	124	638214	638466	241	375312	375323
26	604978	605150	125	691791	691800	245	538361	538435
27	453561	453590	125	696301	697200	246	68141	68151
28	503292	505364	127	88124	88169	247	228509	228528
29	263510	263514	129	592031	592041	252	213968	214020
30	608311	608359	130	404741	404146	253	63451	63460
31	316963	317003	131	407157	407181	254	371255	371283
33	56006	56034	133	509628	509648	255	201230	201245
35	541368	541498	134	660301	661050	256	592804	592818
36	17282	17305	134	661051	661800	258	607859	607872
37	513509	513541	134	661801	662550	259	331454	331500
38	341514	342396	134	662551	663300	259	608551	608557
39	560301	560500	134	663301	663650	262	537470	537486
40	634260	634332	134	664051	664300	263	413135	413155
41	595177	595290	134	466600	460800	265	79577	79599
42	403451	403475	134	467449	467550	267	115788	115802
43	590138	590329	134	469801	470550	268	375917	375920
44	409403	409433	134	470551	471300	269	564521	564592
45	87213	87241	135	635573	635582	271	136346	136379
46	503489	503550	136	186553	186620	273	320052	320065
46	666301	666459	137	559343	559351	275	851312	851329
47	598312	598318	139	322154	322227	276	388048	388050
48	623661	623870	140	382213	382323	276	705322	70530

WORKERS AND OPERATORS

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L. U.	NUMBERS		L. U.	NUMBERS		L. U.	NUMBERS	
329	386446	386474	494	643801	644220	694	621088	621206
332	141559	141660	499	378301	378330	695	385576	385610
333	654430	654544	500	382812	382887	696	557805	557838
337	408024	408040	501	548191	548463	698	381812	381813
338	451167	451184	503	301885	301923	701	52398	52399
339	522369	522376	504	879692	879701	702	501271	501790
340	269084	269243	506	95101	95110	703	694855	694924
341	926922	926929	508	352315	352345	704	653594	653614
342	372328	372348	514	225621	225680	706	282681	282700
343	353632	353633	515	630752	630766	707	307190	307220
344	60451	60465	520	367281	367293	711	627841	628008
345	827555	827579	521	30000		712	568117	568141
348	591388	591480	521	408601	408605	716	616241	616470
349	380181	380205	522	562350	562452	717	568215	568277
350	518981	519000	526	220213	220215	718	691791	691794
352	137901	137985	527	360537	360557	719	352136	352176
353	360771	360808	528	503961	503986	722	357669	357693
354	299498	299527	532	742311	742342	723	241293	241333
356	373522	373528	535	285175	285269	729	14423	14429
358	224233	224250	536	291629	291687	731	53641	53674
358	613801	613828	537	286607	286619	732	581627	581650
364	406521	406541	538	282220	282223	734	323809	323863
367	78458	78489	540	141652	141671	738	585344	585364
368	409221	409240	544	88300	88349	741	357017	357025
369	634801	634850	552	278321	278341	743	765605	765628
369	257999	258000	556	90826	90834	744	46383	46387
371	846544	846560	560	700824	700872	750	519631	519654
372	575018	575082	561	544398	544448	752	455082	455088
374	358847	358857	563	20542	20543	754	251121	251142
375	515912	515932	567	593566	593605	755	351457	351460
377	595886	595942	570	505585	505586	756	437200	437228
382	358483	358500	571	599186	599210	757	633846	633859
382	3900001	390024	573	354701	354703	758	196212	196216
383	89908	89941	574	462438	462479	762	377105	377135
384	624391	624407	578	359662	359700	763	385415	385475
389	374674	374680	578	359101	359190	767	62810	62814
390	134688	134709	581	298811	298850	768	374766	374785
391	144572	144580	583	526222	526267	771	330093	330097
392	294391	294600	584	475462	475561	774	473025	473066
393	731259	731263	585	292644	292658	776	390487	390501
394	388727	388749	587	373265	373282	783	361533	361544
397	320532	320580	588	505450	505500	784	262001	262040
400	489890	489900	588	673051	673095	791	271396	271498
402	292331	292381	591	83581	83680	795	234872	234887
405	140581	140601	593	263031	263036	796	218016	218019
408	655847	655875	594	264951	264991	797	617999	618007
411	711301	711332	595	625218	625580	798	572788	572801
411	392241	392250	598	381020	381040	802	732336	732349
413	280847	280875	599	329515	329523	803	331550	331558
415	310725	310737	601	93480	93490	805	989760	
416	666985	666989	608	456245	456247	808	846617	846630
418	259951	259997	609	491832	491837	809	651376	651383
420	85256	85259	610	614061	614063	811	359852	359866
422	404336	404342	613	546603	546743	812	550075	550079
424	354654	354664	617	619921	619921	817	536913	536954
426	386148	386180	619	426991	427005	819	306444	306466
427	384992	385002	620	628081	628113	834	106847	106858
428	616531	616543	623	142385	142395	838	501605	501625
430	383828	383858	625	543180	543184	840	524663	524675
431	729977	729980	627	570331	570345	849	369912	
432	672213	672218	628	405106		854	198331	198344
434	601177	601181	629	571861	571890	855	852041	852067
440	415301	415303	630	353169	353179	857	586988	587001
440	659399	659400	631	556110	556185	858	530120	530185
443	76434	76450	635	217374	217412	862	325144	325175
444	385959	385979	636	617833	617850	863	404421	404433
446	608241	608250	636	387901	387908	864	400805	400829
456	94855	94874	638	383692	383700	865	559069	559138
458	9511	9546	638	775801	775860	867	219415	
461	175800	175835	641	384835	384885	868	481038	481050
463	167048	167136	642	577308	577360	868	695551	695573
465	266011	266070	643	388201	388216	869	565131	565186
466	610831	610960	646	820199	820207	870	127254	127281
467	515654	515658	647	601847	601849	873	411011	411027
468	295756	295774	649	573713	573745	874	645368	645370
470	56234	56250	651	366362	366367	875	62630	62665
471	835711	835727	659	455766	455785	885	138961	138976
474	709061	709104	660	44178	44205	886	75932	75943
475	371781	371809	661	296163	296171	890	72159	72168
476	181260	181285	664	56598	56617	891	660211	660216
477	140217	140250	666	582393	582466	892	407717	407728
477	716551	716576	672	708945	708947	894	379201	379233
479	49400	49423	675	200049	200136	902	287587	287591
481	629782	629852	679	54724	54732	902	362657	362698
483	518568	518613	680	606537	606541	906	714506	714510
485	502430	502455	684	610640	610650	912	86906	86924
487	594636	594642	684	478801	478821	914	67172	67186
488	542800	542840	685	405367	405387	918	407426	407455
492	296639	296708	686	78218	78259	924	36809	36815
493	583891	583915	688	98960	98978	929	387601	387616
494	453271	453300	691	89664	89700	931	862199	862203
			691	415201	415216	937	370983	371022

[illegible]

C. R. I. & P. Ry.	Locomotives Inspected	Number Defective	Per cent Defective	No. of Defects	Ordered out Of Service
1922 -----	2131	1222	57%	4305	106
1923 -----	2364	1823	76%	8036	367
Increase -----	10%	49%	33%	63%	24.6%

LOCAL UNION DIRECTORY

(l) Lineman. (t) Trimmers. (f) Fixture Hangers. (p) Powerhouse men. (b.o.) Bridge (p.o.) Picture Oper-
(i) Insidemen. (c) Crane-man. (mt.) Maintenance. (t.o.) Telephone. Operators.
(m) Mixed. (c.s.) Cable splicers. (s) Shopmen. (r.r.) Railroad Men. (st) Studio

L. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS	FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
(d) 1	St. Louis, Mo.	Tripp Smith, 3138 St. Vincent Ave.	J. J. Hartman, 4318 N. 21st St.	3001 Olive St.; 2d 4th Fridays.
(i) 2	St. Louis, Mo.	W. E. Lantz, 3000 Easton Ave.	Dan Knoll, 3000 Easton Ave.	3000 Easton Ave.; Fri.
(i) 3	New York, N. Y.	John Goodbody, 130 E. 16th St.	Chas. J. Reed, 130 E. 16th St.	245 E. 34th St.; Every Thurs., 8 to 11 p.m.
(m) 4	New Orleans, La.	Joseph Masino, 2621 N. Prieur St.	H. Herkander, 3033 Chippewa.	322 Union St.; 2d, 4th Wed.
(i) 5	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Monte Getz, 607 Bigelow Blvd.	Wm. G. Shord, 607 Bigelow Blvd.	607 Bigelow Blvd.; Every Fri.
(i) 6	San Francisco	H. P. Brigaeris, 200 Guerrero St.	J. H. Clover, 200 Guerrero St.	Building Trades Temple; Every Wed.
(i) 7	Springfield, Mass.	Paul Canty	W. J. Kenedick, 21 Sanford St.	21 Sanford St.; Every Mon.
(i) 8	Toledo, O.	Leo J. Mahoney, 855½ Indiana Ave.	Chas. C. Potts, 678 Congress St.	Hall "A"—Labor Temple; Every Mon.
8a	Boston, Mass.	Catherine M. Reddy, 34 Hecla St., Dorchester, Mass.	Emily R. Coleman, 1192 Boylston St., Chestnut Hill, Mass.	3 Boylston Pl.; 2d, 4th Mon.
(i) 9	Chicago, Ill.	Harry Slater, 2901 Monroe St.	L. M. Fee, 2901 Monroe St.	2901 Monroe St.
(m) 10	Butler, Pa.	R. F. Knittle, 144 N. Main St.	B. E. Forsythe, 317 Elm St.	Un'd Lab. Convention Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m) 12	Pueblo, Colo.	W. L. Nelson, Box 70	Ed. Carlson, Box 70	Labor Temple; Every Wed.
(m) 13	Dover, N. J.	Archibald Boyne, Box 278, Whar-ton, N. J.	Russell Pope, 17 West Blackwell St.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Fri.
(i) 14	Pittsburgh, Pa.	E. L. Huey, 130 Carrington Ave.	L. W. McClenahan, 3rd Floor, City Bldg., Ohio Federal St.	McGeah Bldg., 1st Fri.
(i) 15	Jersey City, N. J.	R. A. McDonald, 57 Palisade Ave.	A. M. Baxter, 532 Mercer St.	533 Summit Ave.; 1st, 3d Tues.
(i) 16	Evansville, Ind.	Frank Smith, 1506 W. Delaware	E. E. Hoskinson, 1227 S. 8th St.	315½ S. 1st St.; Every Sun.
(i) 17	Detroit, Mich.	Wm. McMahon, 274 E. High St.	Wm. Frost, 274 E. High St.	274 E. High St.; 1st Mon.
(i) 18	Los Angeles, Calif.	J. J. Coakley, Room 112, 540 Maple Ave.	W. A. Peasley, Room 112, 540 Maple Ave.	Labor Temple; Thurs.
(i) 20	New York, N. Y.	Edward Welchman, 478 E. 138th St., Bronx, N. Y.	Leon Irving, 118 Valentine St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	Cential Opera House; Every Friday.
(i) 21	Philadelphia, Pa.	Theo. H. Volschek, 1141 Fairmont Ave.	H. Weber, Egg Harbor City, N. J.	Yonah Hall, 2727 Columbia Ave.; 2d, 4th Fri.
(i) 22	Omaha, Nebr.	K. E. Riley, 349 Benton St., Council Bluffs, Iowa.	Gus Lawson, Labor Temple	Labor Temple; Tues.
(i) 26	Washington, D. C.	Wm. F. Kelly, Room 60, Hutchins Bldg., 10th and D Sts. N. W.	B. A. O'Leary, Room 60, Hutchins Bldg., 10th and D Sts. N. W.	Musicians' Hall; Every Thurs.
(i) 27	Baltimore, Md.	J. Shipley, 535 E. 23d St.	I. Everett, 304 Cole Ave.	1222 St. Paul St.; Every Tues.
(i) 28	Baltimore, Md.	S. E. Young, 1118 No. Bond St.	T. J. Fagen, 1222 St. Paul St.	1222 St. Paul St.; Every Friday.
(i) 29	Trenton, N. J.	G. A. Holden, 2915 Pine Ave.	Fred Rose, 105 Parkinson Ave.	Broad and Front Sts.; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(i) 30	Erie, Pa.	Frank Berg, 819 E. 3d St.	Jas. W. Pusey, 146 E. 12th St.	C. L. U. Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(m) 31	Duluth, Minn.	V. H. Effinger, 533 E. Franklin St.	Wm. Murnian, 915 E. 4th St.	Trades Union Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m) 32	Lima, Ohio	Edgar A. Erb, 234 Euclid Ave.	S. M. Ledy, 558 Hazel Ave.	219½ S. Main St.; 1st, 3rd Mon.
(m) 33	New Castle, Pa.	Wm. Burns, 207 Clark St.	J. P. Merrilees, 3 W. Laurel Ave.	8 N. Mill St.; Every Fri.
(i) 34	Peoria, Ill.	Wm. Burns, 207 Clark St.	I. V. Young, 1231 Seneca Place.	Labor Temple; 2nd, 4th Wed.
(i) 35	Hartford, Conn.	Walt G. Cramer, 104 Asylum St.	Chas. H. Hall, 104 Asylum St.	104 Asylum St.; Every Fri.
(i) 36	Sacramento, Calif.	C. A. Burr, 2400 K St.	W. E. Streep, 825½ Eye St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3rd Thurs.
(m) 37	New Britain, Conn.	Lewis Allen, Box 495	Thos. F. Stanton, 61 Garden St.	Eagles' Hall, 1st, 3rd Thurs.
(i) 38	Cleveland, Ohio	John N. Fitzgerald, 2536 Euclid Ave.	F. E. Todd, 2536 Euclid Ave.	Labor Temple; Every Tues.
(i) 39	Cleveland, Ohio	Jos. Lynch, 1820 Forestdale Ave.	H. Derolph, 1188 Addison St.	3930 Lorain Ave.; Every Thurs.
(st) 40	Hollywood, Calif.	R. F. Murray, 6162 Santa Monica Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.		5444 Hollywood Blvd.; Every Fri.
(i) 41	Buffalo, N. Y.	R. Leff, 322 Rhodeland St.	G. C. Kling, 460 Olympic Ave.	270 Broadway; Tues.
(i) 42	Utica, N. Y.	R. Brigham, 1225 Miller St.	Ed Terrell, 1561 Brinckerhoff Av.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Fri.
(i) 43	Syracuse, N. Y.	P. J. Corio, P. O. Box 416	T. Keating, P. O. Box 416	136 James St.; every Monday.
(m) 44	Rochester, N. Y.	F. Miller, 1192 E. Main St.	W. A. Buckmaster, 308 Parsells Ave.	Fraternal Bldg., 2d, 4th Fridays.
(i) 45	Buffalo, N. Y.	John Allison, 55 Central Ave., Lancaster, N. Y.	James R. Davison, 254 Rodney Ave.	48 No. Eagle St.; 1st & 2d Thurs.
(i) 46	Seattle, Wash.	W. C. Lindell, Room 317, Labor Temple.	Frank Tustin, Room 317, Labor Temple.	Room 317, Labor Temple; Wed.
(i) 47	Sioux City, Ia.	J. E. Johnson, Box 102	H. L. Rudy, Box 102	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Tues.
(i) 48	Portland, Ore.	F. C. Beam, 1251 E. 17th St.	F. C. Beam, 1251 E. 17th St.	Hall "F," Labor Temple; 1st, 3rd Wed.
(i) 49	Oakland, Calif.	Chas. Fahrenkrog, Labor Temple.	Geo. Wagner, 1110 Ranleigh Way, Piedmont, Calif.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Wed.
(i) 51	Peoria, Ill.	T. Burns, 206 No. Main St., E. Peoria, Ill.	Fred V. Klooz, 316 Pope St.	400 No. Jefferson; 2nd and 4th Thurs.
(i) 52	Newark, N. J.	Harry Stevenson, 296 S. Orange Ave.	Edw. A. Schroeder, 262 Wash. St.	262 Washington St.; Every Tues.
(i) 53	Kansas City, Mo.	E. J. Phippin, 623 Ohio St., Kansas City, Kans.	Chas. O. Cotton, 3526 Flora Ave.	Labor Temple; Tuesday.
(i) 54	Columbus, Ohio	W. L. Davis, 1204 No. 6th St.	C. L. Williams, Box 113, Worth-ington, Ohio.	Painters & Decorators Hall; 4th Fri.
(m) 55	Des Moines, Ia.	O. Thomas, 800 E. 22d St. Court	Ike Johnson, 1353 Sheridan Ave.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3rd Tues.
(i) 56	Erie, Pa.	A. M. Schick, 1111 Walnut St.	E. N. Falls, 1109 E. 30th St.	17th and State; 2d, 4th Wed.
(i) 57	Salt Lake City, Utah	J. J. McAfee, 415 2d Ave.	W. E. Fellows, 1963 So. 12th St. East.	Labor Temple; every Thursday.
(i) 58	Detroit, Mich.	F. K. Harris, 55 Adelaide St.	F. K. Harris, 55 Adelaide St.	55 Adelaide St.; Tues.
(i) 59	Dallas, Tex.	Clyde Hoober, Labor Temple	W. L. Kelsey, Labor Temple	Labor Temple; Every Mon.
(i) 60	San Antonio, Texas	Frank M. Howry, 105 Gorman St.	Wm. Canze, Route "D," Box 389	Trade Council Hall; 1st & 3rd Wed.
(i) 62	Youngstown, Ohio	Benj. B. McQueen, 26 No. Gar-land Ave.	W. J. Fitch, 133 Benita Ave.	223 W. Federal St.; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(i) 64	Youngstown, Ohio	Lee Steinerwald, Box 195	Leo Witt, P. O. Box 195	Resh Hall; Tues.
(i) 65	Butte, Mont.	Clem Burkard, 2402 So. Main St.	W. C. Medhurst, Box 846	26 West Granite St.; Every Fri.
(m) 66	Houston, Tex.	E. C. McQuillan, 4816 Caroline	C. N. Patton, P. O. Box 454	Labor Temple; Every Wed., 8 p. m.
(m) 67	Quincy, Ill.	Wayne Sir, Y. M. C. A. Bldg., 4th & Jersey Sts.	B. J. Flokkoetter, 727 N. 16th St.	Quincy Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Mon.
(i) 68	Denver, Colo.	F. C. McCartney, 63 So. Lincoln	F. J. Kelly, 3067 West 40th Ave.	1737 Champa St.; Every Mon.
(i) 69	Dallas, Tex.	J. L. Walker, P. O. Box 827	T. D. Belts, P. O. Box 827	Labor Temple; Every Mon.

L. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS	FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
(1)73	Waco, Tex.	T. S. Cox, Box 814.	Claude Doyle, P. O. Box 814.	Labor Hall; 4th Mon.
(1)73	Spokane, Wash.	J. J. Kline, E. 914 Ervina.	W. A. Grow, 5208 Jefferson St.	Carpenters' Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(1)75	Gr'd Rapids, Mich.	Leslie Watson, 447 Highland St.	Chas. Anderson, 1432 Wilcox Park Drive.	Trades and Labor Hall; Fri.
(1)76	Tacoma, Wash.	A. J. Newton, Labor Temple, 1151 1-2 Broadway.	E. A. Robbins, Labor Temple, 1151 1-2 Broadway.	Labor Temple, 1151 1-2 Broadway; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(ca)78	Cleveland, Ohio.	J. S. Sheldon, Suite 3, 5902 Quimby Ave.	Leo A. Connors, 14016 Castalia Ave., N. E.	Dunlavy's Hall, 2d, 4th Mon.
(1)79	Syracuse, N. Y.	James Fitzgerald, 613 McBride.	James E. Dibble, 319 Craddock St.	136 James St.; every Fri.
(m)80	Norfolk, Va.	T. J. Gates, 846 41st St.	Wm. Daley, 822 Prospect Ave.	L. O. O. F. Hall; Wed.
(1)81	Scranton, Pa.	Ray Swartz, 519 No. Hyde Park Ave.		Owls Hall, 2d, 4th Mon.
(1)82	Dayton, Ohio	J. W. Howell, R. R. No. 1.	Robt. Brown, 209 E. Pease Ave., W. Carrollton, Ohio.	Labor Temple; Every Mon.
(1)83	Los Angeles, Calif.	J. P. Ripton, 540 So. Maple Ave.	R. C. Collier, 540 So. Maple Ave.	Labor Temple; Every Wed.
(m)84	Atlanta, Ga.	J. L. Carver, 72 Walker St.	T. L. Elder, Box 669.	112 Trinity Ave.; Every Thurs.
(1)86	Rochester, N. Y.	J. J. Downs, 129 Pennsylvania Av.	A. L. Knauf, 34 Wilmington St.	Musicians' Hall; Every other Wed.
(rr)87	Newark, Ohio	Fred D. Haynes, 45 N. Arch St.	Fred D. Haynes, 45 No. Arch St.	Engineers' Hall, E. Church St.; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m)88	Chillicothe, Ohio	H. H. Saunders, 175 Church St.	C. B. Maddox, 233 Eastern Ave.	Trades and Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m)89	Crawfordsville, Ind.		Card Mack, 211 Morgan St.	Rm. 13, K. of P. Bldg, Market and Wash.; 1st Thurs.
(1)90	New Haven, Conn.	Wm. Dedrick, 569 Washington Ave., West Haven.	H. Wyatt, 170 Orange Ave., West Haven.	215 Meadow St.; 1st, 3d Tues.
(m)93	E. Liverpool, Ohio.	Howard Roush, 504 1st Ave., Station "A"	Arthur Czech, 336 W. Church Ave.	Fowler Bldg.; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m)94	Kewanee, Ill.	E. I. English, 439 Division St.	O. G. Smith, 852 Pine St.	Schneider's Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(m)95	Joplin, Mo.	George Collins, 529 Empire Ave.	W. E. Hough, 2222 Connor Ave.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m)96	Worcester, Mass.	J. A. Lynch, 62 Madison St.	Jas. Rice, 62 Madison St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Mon.
(1)98	Philadelphia, Pa.	J. S. Moade, 1807 Spring Garden	W. S. Godshall, 1807 Spring Garden St.	1807 Spring Garden St.; Every Tues.
(1)99	Providence, R. I.	C. F. Smith, 11 Chestnut St.	Jas. B. Kennedy, 11 Chestnut St.	11 Chestnut St.; Every Mon.
(1)100	Fresno, Calif.	O. D. Fincher, 1917 Toulumme.	O. D. Fincher, 1917 Toulumme.	1917 Toulumme; 1st, 3d Tues.
(1)101	Cincinnati, Ohio.	Ben Lloyd, 556 York St.	Louis H. Helfrich, 556 York St.	1313 Vine St.; 1st, 3rd Wed.
(1)102	Pateron, N. J.	Robt. Nigler, 401 Ellison St.	C. Campbell, Box 15, Wertenkye, N. J.	359 Van Houten St.; Every Friday.
(1)103	Boston, Mass.	Frank R. Sheehan, 30 Faxon St., East Boston.	J. T. Fennell, Scenic Temple, No. 1 Warren Ave., Berkeley St.	Wells Memorial Hall; Every Wed.
(1)104	Boston, Mass.	H. W. Shivers, 10 Ashland St., Malden, Mass.	E. M. McEachern, 9 Appleton St.	Paine Mem Bldg.; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m)106	Jamestown, N. Y.	S. C. Keller, 804 Washington St.	F. J. Kruger, 869 Spring St.	Central Labor Hall; Alternate Mon.
(1)107	Grand Rapids, Mich.	A. Meulenber, 977 Powers Ave., N. W.	P. Hofstra, 1116 Crosby St., N.W.	Shepherd Bldg.; 1st, 3d Wed.
(1)108	Tampa, Fla.	H. L. Barrs, 303 Main St., West Tampa, Fla.	J. E. Ellis, Box 662.	Ross and Nebraska Ave.; Fri.
(1)109	Rock Island, Ill.	B. J. Jordan, 751 23rd St.	A. Asplund, 807 29th St.	Industrial Home Bldg.; 2d, 4th Mon.
(1)110	St. Paul, Minn.	E. L. Duffy, New Labor Temple.	B. W. Holmes, New Labor Temple	408 So. Franklin St.; 1st, 3d Mon.
(1)111	Denver, Colo.	Chas. Grove, 2921 Vallejo.	B. E. Sutton, Eng. No. 2, 909 West Colfax St.	1737 Champa; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(1)112	Louisville, Ky.	Paul L. Shoulders, 831 S. 3rd St.	Wm. Casseldine, 3407 W. Jefferson St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m)113	Colo. Springs, Colo.	E. E. Norman, 720 S. Tejon.	F. C. Burford, 514 So. Weber St.	Rm. 312, Woolworth Bldg.; Every Wed.
(1)114	Port Dodge, Ia.	Theo. Werts, 540 4th Ave., No.	Herman Brown, 835 9th Ave., So.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Fri.
(1)116	Fort Worth, Tex.	Chas. Shyroc, 111 East 3d St.	H. S. Broiles, 201 Jennings Ave.	Musicians' Hall; Every Tues.
(m)117	Elgin, Ill.	F. J. Schumacher, 469 South St.	G. W. Hilton, 323 Perry St.	Woodman Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m)119	Temple, Tex.	A. C. Hornmuth, 1111 So. 2nd St.	H. S. Newland, 506 S. 11th.	Over Busy Bee; 2nd, 4th Sun.
(1)120	London, Ont., C.	Walter Costello, 497 Quebec St.	L. G. Smith, 807 Maitland St.	C. O. F. Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m)122	Great Falls, Mont.	Wm. A. Rentschler, 1920 4th Ave., No.	E. L. Buker, 1821 8th Ave., North.	Painters' Hall; Every Tues.
(1)124	Kansas City, Mo.	E. W. Kaufman, 1302 E. 41st St.	H. N. Taylor, 2921 Jackson Ave.	Labor Temple; Every Thurs.
(m)125	Portland, Oreg.	D. B. Sigler, 408 Labor Temple	W. E. Bates, 408 Labor Temple	Labor Temple; Hall "J." 4th and Jefferson; 2nd, 4th Friday.
(m)127	Kenosha, Wis.	John Brunner, 857 Dayton St.	Ray Thornton, 432 Florence St.	German-American Hall; 2nd, 4th Wed.
(m)129	Elyria, Ohio	F. A. Lawrence, P. O. Box 335.	Raymond K. Simms, P. O. Box 335.	Painters' Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(1)130	New Orleans, La.	T. E. Todd, 813 Carondelet St.	H. M. Muller, 810 Henry Clay Ave.	822 Union St.; Every Fri.
(m)131	Kalamazoo, Mich.	O. B. Brown, 201 N. West St.	R. W. Hughes, 213 No. Rose St.	Carpenters' Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(1)133	Middletown, N. Y.	Ray Cullen, 130 Wickham Ave.	J. Heinig, 38 Walkhill Ave.	Gunther Bldg.; 1st Thurs.
(1)134	Chicago, Ill.	Robt. Brooks, 1507 Ogden Ave.	Syl. Williams, 1507 Ogden Ave.	Union Park Temple; Every Thurs.
(1)135	La Crosse, Wis.	M. C. Dokken, 1230 Charles St.	Theo. Strauss, 526 N. 9th St.	427 Jay St.; 1st, 3d Tues.
(1)136	Birmingham, Ala.	A. H. Vickers, 2015 Ave. "H"	C. M. Baker, 2212 Ensley Ave.	United Temple; Every Fri.
(m)137	Albany, N. Y.	Leon Ireland, 606 3rd St.	Frank Rafferty, 254 Morton Ave.	130 Madison Ave.; 3d Tues.
(m)139	Elmira, N. Y.	Irving E. Jensen, 715 Park Place	Emil Moderhak, 369 W. 5th St.	Painters Hall, 2d, 4th Mon.
(1)140	Schenectady, N. Y.	H. A. Boinck, 620 Smith St.	Chas. Dickson, R. F. D. No. 2	258 State St.; 1st, 3d Wed.
(1)141	Wheeling, W. Va.	J. K. Thompson, 3520 Chapline	E. Hagen, 2230 Jacob St.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Fri.
(to)143	Boston, Mass.	Wm. F. Scully, Rm. 1109, Tremont Bldg.	Wm. Glacken, Room 1109, Tremont Bldg.	Room "B" Tremont Bldg.; Fri.
(1)143	Harrisburg, Pa.	A. H. Morrow, 410 Hummel St.	Ira Davis, 1272 State St.	221 Market St.; Every Mon.
(1)146	Decatur, Ill.		F. Gretsch, Box 431	Carpenters' Hall, 260 No. Water St.; 2nd, 4th Fri.
(rr)148	Washington, D. C.	G. W. Bergling, 414 10th St., S. E.	G. W. Bergling, 414 10th St. S. E.	414 10th St. S. E.; 4th Fri.
(1)150	Waukegan, Ill.	F. Wilcox, 10 Scott St., Lake Forest, Ill.	R. W. Ames, 1322 Washington St.	218 Wash. St.; 1st, 3d Wed.
(1)151	San Francisco, Calif.	J. Hansen, 24 Ramoel St.	Geo. Flatley, 112 Valencia St.	Carpenters' Hall; Every Thurs.
(rr)152	Deer Lodge, Mont.	T. V. Steinberger, Box 522.	John Ward, Box 715.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Fri.
(1)153	South Bend, Ind.	Louis Shannon, Room 5, 230 So. Michigan St.	Otto Dietl, Room 5, 230 So. Mich St.	124 1/2 No. Main St.; Every Thurs.
(1)154	Davenport, Ia.	Wm. Thompson, 621 E. 12th St.	R. C. Hemphill, 430 E. 7th St.	Odd Fellows' Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m)155	Okla. City, Okla.	R. R. Millon, 24 West 8th St.	R. R. Millon, 21 W. 8th St.	Carpenters' Hall; Tues.
(1)156	Fort Worth, Texas.	J. C. Estill, Box 251.	Chas. Funkhouser, Box 251.	Musicians' Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m)158	Green Bay, Wis.	H. A. Meetz, 914 Crooks St.	Jas. Gerhard, 1248 Crooks St.	213 N. Wash.; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m)159	Madison, Wis.	W. C. Fieldman, 113 So. Carroll St.	A. H. Nelson, 1322 Randall St.	Madison Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(1)161	Greenfield, Mass.	Edward Stolz, 85 L St., Turners Falls, Mass.	Maurice P. Roscoe, Box 123, Conway, Mass.	Labor Hall; 1st Thurs.
(rr)162	Kansas City, Mo.	E. W. Eaton, 1212 Broadway.	Arthur Upson, 4314 Westport Ave., Kansas City, Kans.	Carmens' Hall; 2nd, 4th Mon.
(m)163	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	Frank Nefoski, 40 Arch St., Edwardsville, Pa.	Brice McMillan, 88 S. Bennett St., Dorranceton Post Office, Kingston, Pa.	24 Simon Long Bldg.; Every Fri.

L. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS	FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
(1) 164	Jersey City, N. J.	Frank B. Meriam	Maxwell Bublitz, 894 Park Ave., Woodcliff, N. J.	583 Summit Ave.; Fri.
(1) 169	Fresno, Calif.	J. Brown, 2716 Mariposa St.	L. W. Larson, Box 153	1917 Tuolumne; 2d & 4th Thurs.
(1) 172	Newark, Ohio	T. E. Boudle, 178 No. 8th St.	Charles H. Marsh, Box 95, Jacksontown, Ohio	Trade Labor Hall; 1st, 3rd Thurs.
(m) 173	Ottumwa, Ia.	E. Jackson, 818 Ellis Ave.	L. C. Stiles, Box 158	Carpenters' Hall; 1st & 3rd Wed.
(m) 175	Chattanooga, Tenn.	J. C. Fournier, 514 Lansing St.	W. M. Williams, 308 E. 4th St.	Central Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
(m) 176	Joliet, Ill.	R. V. Allen, 716 S. Ottawa St.	R. G. Worley, 104 Cagwin Ave.	Schoettes Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m) 177	Jacksonville, Fla.		E. C. Valentine, Box 475, So. Jacksonville, Fla.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Mondays.
(1) 178	Canton, Ohio	J. Swarts, 1116 Auburn Pl., N. W.	C. R. Freyer, 334 5th St., S. W.	Moose Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(3) 179	Norristown, Pa.	Wm. Fritz, 731 W. Lafayette St.	L. E. Whitman, 702 Stanbridge	Norristown Trust Bldg.; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m) 180	Vallejo, Calif.	W. A. Durnall, Home Acres	E. C. Reed, 320 Farragut Ave.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3rd Wed.
(1) 181	Utica, N. Y.	Wesley Walsh, 7 Frederick St.	Frank A. Snyder, 51 Herkimer Rd.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Fri.
(m) 183	Lexington, Ky.	J. J. Sweeney, 517 Maryland Ave.	L. D. Kitchen, 367 Rose St.	Central Labor Union Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m) 184	Galesburg, Ill.	Hugh Marry, 290 West 2d St.	A. F. Stilson, 1217 N. Cedar St.	Labor Temple, 2d, 4th Mon.
(m) 185	Helena, Mont.		P. B. Evans, Box 267	Fraternat Hall; 2nd Tues.
(s-mt) 186	Gary, Ind.	W. M. Tucker, P. O. Box 32	W. M. Tucker, P. O. Box 32	K. of P. Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m) 187	Shoshone, Wis.	Paul De Behnke, 303 Hazel St.	E. B. Nichol, 127 Central Ave.	Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
(1) 188	Charleston, S. C.	T. A. Corby, 681 King St.	W. F. Schulken, 17 Poplar St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m) 191	Everett, Wash.	O. Almiv, Labor Temple	J. M. Gibbs, 3119 Oakes Ave.	Labor Temple; Every Mon.
(1) 192	Pawtucket, R. I.	John Cooney, 650 Main St.	James Trainor, P. O. Box 123	21 N. Main St.; 1st, 3d Tues.
(1) 193	Springfield, Ill.	W. L. Hinkle, 120 So. Glenwood Ave.	E. O. Smith, 624 No. 4th St.	Painters' Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(1) 194	Shreveport, La.	W. F. Bushey, Box 740	H. C. Rogers, Box 740	Majestic Bldg.; Mon. Night.
(ho) 195	Milwaukee, Wis.	Frank X. Raith, 1120 47th St.	Louis Brandes, 1237 5th St.	300 4th St.; 2d Wed., 8 p. m.
(1) 196	Rockford, Ill.	S. Sassall, 787 N. 1st St.	Henry Fortune, 916 Elm St.	Machinists Bldg.; Every Fri.
(1) 197	Bloomington, Ill.	Clarence Botsfield, 510 E. Olive St.	Clarence Botsfield, 510 E. Olive St.	308 1/2 W. Front St.; 4th Wed.
(m) 199	Oskaloosa, Iowa	Thomas Roe, Box 483	J. H. Jamison, 109 F. Ave. W.	Trades Labor Hall, 2d, 4th Mon.
(m) 200	Anaconda, Mont.	Wm. Gentel, 126 West 7th St.	Ed. A. Mayer, 603 E. 4th St.	I. O. O. F. Hall; Every Fri.
(m) 201	Connersville, Ind.	Wm. C. Crane, 533 Pleasant St.	C. A. Pearson, R. R. No. 1	Electrical Workers' Hall; 1st, 2d Tues.
(c) 202	Boston, Mass.	Bridgewater, Mass.	John T. Danahy, 119 Evans St., Dorchester, Mass.	Ancient Landmark Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m) 206	Jackson, Mich.	J. W. Hinton, 104 Gibson Pl.	E. Wideman, 537 S. Park Ave.	Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(1) 207	Stockton, Calif.	R. Warner, P. O. Box 141	A. S. Toland, Box 141	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m) 209	Logansport, Ind.	P. C. Lamborn, 115 West Main St.	H. Whipple, 121 Humphrey St.	Trades Assembly Hall; 1st Friday.
(1) 210	Atlantic City, N. J.	R. L. Stafford, 3 East Seeds Ave., Pleasantville, N. J.	D. C. Bach, Apt. 12, Majestic Apts., 147 St. James Place	1620 Atlantic Ave.; Tues.
(1) 211	Atlantic City, N. J.	W. A. Morley, 1620 Atlantic Ave.	W. H. Heppard, 39 Marshall St.	1620 Atlantic Ave.; Mon.
(1) 212	Cincinnati, Ohio	W. B. Slater, 2790 Beckman St.	Arthur Liebenrood, 1930 Walnut	Labor Temple, 1st, 3d Wednesdays.
(to) 213	Vancouver, B. C.	D. S. Pallen, 1811 Trafalgar St.	E. L. Morrison, Room 111, 319 Peuder St. W.	148 Cordova St.; W.; Mon.
(rr) 214	Chicago, Ill.	J. A. Wright, 3251 W. Madison	J. A. Cruise, 3221 West Crystal	4122 West Lake St.; 1st, 3d Fri.
(1) 215	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	Clarence Fay, 16 Lagrange Ave., Arlington, N. Y.	Chas. Smith, 74 Delafeld St.	Bricklayers' Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m) 218	Sharon, Pa.	A. Billig, 520 Bell Ave.	Geo. Keetley, 447 Harrison St.	Carpenter's Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(m) 219	Ottawa, Ill.	Joe Malshofer, 9211 W. Jackson St.	Walter C. Lindemann, 228 1/2 W. Madison St.	Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(1) 220	Akron, Ohio	Joseph M. Shepherd, 139 E. Market St.	Geo. Embrey, 569 Marview Ave.	139 E. Market St.; 1st & 3rd Monday.
	222 Medicine Hat, Alta., Can.		R. Towley Box 342	
(1) 223	Brookton, Mass.	Matthew J. Brennan, Jr., 1 East Main St., Avon, Mass.	A. B. Spencer, 91 River St., W. Bridgewater, Mass.	Rm. 26, 126 Main; Every Wed.
(1) 224	New Bedford, Mass.	Geo. Sanderson, 683 Brock Ave.	J. H. Griffin, 69 Morgan St., Fairhaven, Mass.	Theatre Bldg.; Mon.
(1) 225	Norwich, Conn.		J. W. Nichols, 36 Lafayette St.	Carpenters' Hall; 1st Mon., Norwich; 2nd Tues., Westerly.
(1) 226	Topeka, Kans.	C. J. Maunsell, 222 E. Euclid Ave.	J. L. Lewis, 1715 Park Ave.	418 Kansas Ave.; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m) 227	Sapulpa, Okla.	Wm. Rogers, P. O. Box 981	H. E. Broome, Box 56	Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Sun.
(m) 229	York, Pa.	H. W. Dearford, 226 So. Richmond Ave.	Geo. Small, 322 So. Penn St.	York Labor Temple; 3d Thurs.
(m) 230	Victoria, B. C.	F. Shapland, 88 Wellington Ave.	W. Reid, 2736 Asquith St.	Labor Hall; Every Mon.
(1) 231	Sioux City, Ia.	R. J. Gibbons, 2401 E. 8th St.	C. R. Price 2211 So. Cypress St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Tues.
(m) 232	Kaukauna, Wis.	Geo. J. Seifert, 208 E. Tenth St.	Wm. Ranguette, 102 Island Ave.	So. Side Forester Hall; 4th Thurs.
(1) 233	Newark, N. J.		H. W. Herriger, 546 Springfield Ave.	262 Wash. St.; Wed.
(1) 235	Taunton, Mass.	Arthur Nixon, 173 Shores St.	F. B. Campbell, 122 Winthrop St.	
(1) 236	Streator, Ill.	Albert Markowitz, 306 Rush St.	Ed Soens, 314 W. Grant St.	306 E. Main St.; 3rd Wed.
(1) 237	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	H. A. Schmitz, 455 5th St.	C. Beckett, 749 Pierce Ave.	Orioles' Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(1) 238	Asheville, N. C.	A. D. Harrison, 624 Haywood Rd., W. Asheville	E. B. Murdock, Box 24, W. Asheville	Teagues Drug Store; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m) 239	Williamsport, Pa.	Paul Williams, Labor Temple	F. B. Long, Labor Temple	Labor Temple; 4th Wed.
(m) 240	Muscatine, Iowa	Chas. G. Erdman, 123 W. Front	Max Oldenburg, 118 W. 8th St.	Labor Assembly Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(1) 241	Ithaca, N. Y.	H. C. Rose, 302 Cent St.	L. J. Culligan, 313 Washington	Cor. State & Cayuga Sts.; 1st, 3d Wed.
(1) 242	Toledo, Ohio	William Barger, 581 Norwood Av.	Oliver Myers, Labor Temple	Labor Temple; Every Tues.
(m) 246	Steubenville, Ohio	E. V. Anderson, P. O. Box 700	J. M. Wines, Box 700	Over Georges Restaurant; 1st, 3d Wed.
(s) 247	Schenectady, N. Y.	Herbert M. Merrill, 228 Liberty	Jas. Cameron, 213 4th St., Scotia, N. Y.	Trades Assembly Hall; 4th Tuesday.
(m) 249	Orlando, Fla.	Benjamin Miller, 213 W. Pine St.	W. O. Howell, 709 W. Concord Ave.	Electrician's Hall; Every Mon.
(1) 252	Ann Arbor, Mich.	Bruce Krum, 915 Dacey Ave.	Ed. Hines 1211 White St.	Labor Temple; Main St.; 2d, 4th Wed.
(rr) 253	St. Louis, Mo.	J. P. Lawler, 1913A Bacon St.	Edward P. Carr, 3112S Morganford Rd.	Rock Springs Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m) 254	Schenectady, N. Y.	J. J. Callahan, 720 Hattie St.	J. J. Callahan, 720 Hattie St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m) 255	Ashland, Wis.	S. J. Talaska, 916 West 8th St.	Edwin A. Johnson, 704 West 12th Ave.	Manley Elec. Co.; 2d Wed.
(m) 256	Fitchburg, Mass.	Ezra J. Cushing, 70 Walnut St.	Harry L. Frye, 21 East St.	C. L. U. Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(1) 258	Providence, R. I.	W. F. Chamberlain, 38 Rhoades St., Pawtucket, R. I.	Walter Barrows, 210 Bucklin St., Pawtucket, R. I.	21 N. Main St.; 1st, 3d Wed.
(1) 259	Salem, Mass.	P. J. Dean, Box 251	Roy Canney, Box 251	145 Essex St.; 1st, 3d Mon.
(rr) 260	Baltimore, Md.		Irwin D. Hiestand, 508 Oakland Ave.	Cockeys Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m) 262	Plainfield, N. J.	Frank Pope, 73 Grandview Ave.	Russell Hann, 1315 Murray Ave.	Building Trades Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
(1) 263	Dubuque, Iowa	Geo. Meyers, 520 Wilbur St.	Leo Gregory, 2005 Humboldt St.	Carpenters' Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m) 265	Lincoln, Nebr.	R. H. Cruise, 2314 Randolph St.	Oscar Schon, Labor Temple	Labor Temple; 1st, 2d Thurs.

L. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS	FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
(i) 266	Sedalia, Mo.	Harry Inch, 1301 S. Ohio St.	C. B. Carpenter, 710 E. 4th St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Fri.
(c) 267	Schenectady, N. Y.	A. V. Gould, 521 Chrysler Ave.	J. W. Cain, Route No. 6.	258 State St.; Last Sat.
(m) 268	Newport, R. I.	H. F. Buzby, 93 Warner St.	F. C. Gurnett, 15 Cherry St.	Music Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
(i) 269	Trenton, N. J.	Jos. Powers, 112 So. Broad St.	Jos. Powers, 112 S. Broad St.	Electricians' Hall; Every Mon.
(m) 271	Wichita, Kans.	B. T. Wilson, Box 458.	J. R. Cupples, Box 458.	Labor Temple; Every Mon.
(m) 273	Clinton, Iowa	Fay R. George, 209 Elm St.	B. C. Oelsen, 220 Ash St.	Tri City File Bldg.; 1st, 3rd Thurs.
(m) 275	Muskegon, Mich.	W. E. Gerst, 45 Jackson St.	Geo. Bonjorno, 85 E. Isabella	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m) 276	Superior, Wis.	H. E. Tilton, 1920 Tower Ave.	C. O. Boswell, 2421 John Ave.	Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
(i) 277	Wheeling, W. Va.	H. Duckworth, Bridgeport, Ohio.	L. Ennis, 3705 Wetzel St.	1506 Market St.; Every Thurs.
(rr) 279	Grafton, W. Va.	J. B. Ward, 317 West Main St.	T. D. Moran, 521 W. Washing-	136 W. Main St.; 2d, 4th Wed.
(i) 281	Anderson, Ind.	Leroy M. Whitley, 429 West 7th St.	Ed. Thompson, 1916 Jefferson St.	Red Men's Hall; 2d, last Wed.
(m) 285	Peru, Ind.	Kiley Quince, 423 W. 2d St.	B. E. Smith, 280 E. 5th St.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m) 286	New Albany, Ind.	Fred Haertel, Glenwood Pl.	Francis H. Welch, 2019 Elm St.	Old Fellows Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m) 288	Waterloo, Iowa	H. A. Moyer, 1008 W. 5th St.	W. H. Webb, 314 Oak St.	Eagles' Hall; Every Thurs.
(m) 290	Bartlesville, Okla.	Fred A. Smith, Cassieberry Elect. Company.	L. J. Mosley, Keener Elect. Co.	Room 36, over Bartlesville Decorating Co.; 1st and 3d Mon.
(m) 291	Boise, Idaho	C. E. Gardner, Box 525.	R. F. Murphy, Box 525.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(i) 292	Minneapolis, Minn.	D. E. Shore, 225 So. 5th St.	G. W. Alexander, 225 S. 5th St.	225 So. 5th St.; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m) 294	Hibbing, Minn.	Elmer Peterson, 217 5th Ave.	Elmer Peterson, 217 5th Ave.	Public Library; 2d, 4th Tues.
(i) 295	Little Rock, Ark.	Bel A. Pearson, 1814 Maple St.	R. N. Pedrick, 208 Main St., No. Little Rock.	Labor Temple; 2nd, 4th Thurs.
(m) 296	Berlin, N. H.	Walter Dwyer, Cascade, N. H.	Ora A. Keith, 1659 Main St.	K. of P. Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m) 297	Emporia, Kans.	Leroy M. Henderson, 12 So. Constitution St.	Howard Pickett, 332 Constitution	412 Commercial St.; Every Mon.
(m) 298	Michigan City, Ind.	Frank Lute, 128 1/2 E. 10th St.	W. S. Young, 1302 Kentucky St.	Union Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(i) 300	Auburn, N. Y.	Ray Andrews, 10 Holley St.	A. Dickens, 50 Aspet. St.	309 Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(m) 301	Texarkana, Texas.	T. A. Collins, 2209 Pecan St., Texarkana, Ark.	C. V. Fisher, 1921 Wood St.	200 West Broad St.; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m) 302	Martinez, Calif.	G. H. Armstrong, Box 574.	C. J. Campbell, 707 Los Juntas	Moose Hall; Sat.
(m) 303	St. Catharines, Ont., Can.		Thos. Dealy, 108 York St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m) 304	Greenville, Texas.	F. W. Anderson, Box 45.	E. B. Bradley, 3408 Eutopia St.	City Work Shop; 1st, 3d Wed.
(i) 305	Fort Wayne, Ind.	Fred Ropa, 2604 Silver St.	M. Braun, 1525 Taylor St.	Federation Hall; Every Mon.
(m) 307	Cumberland, Md.	Harry C. Smith, 221 Columbia St.	John E. Reesley, R. F. D. No. 1.	Ruhl's Hall; Thurs.
(m) 308	St. Petersburg, Fla.	C. Hudson, P. O. Box 522.	Ed. Bonzel, P. O. Box 522.	Moose Hall; Wednesday.
(m) 309	St. Louis, Ill.	C. A. Ripley, 223 Arcade Bldg.	B. S. Reid, 222 Arcade Bldg.	535 Collinsville Ave.; Every Thurs.
(m) 310	Vancouver, B. C., Can.	L. Purdy, 3754 Inverness St.	W. E. Buntin, 457 West 7th Ave.	Holden Bldg., Rm. 310; Every Mon.
(rr) 311	Chattanooga, Tenn.	L. E. Jones, 31 Hartman St.	L. E. Jones, 31 Hartman St.	Central Labor Hall, 2nd Wed.
(rr) 312	Spencer, N. C.	A. T. Sweet, Box 350.	B. B. Everhart, 1618 N. Main St. Salisbury, N. C.	Woodman Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m) 313	Wilmington, Del.	G. L. Brown, 614 Pine St.	G. L. Anderson, 814 W. 7th St.	Labor Temple; 2nd, 4th Fri.
(i) 317	Huntington, W. Va.	R. B. Parsons, Apt. No. 13, 1807 3rd Ave.	A. H. Booth, 2701 Adams Ave.	933 3d Ave.; every Thurs.
(rr) 318	Knoxville, Tenn.	B. R. Acuff, Fountain City, Tenn.	E. H. Turner, 305 Caldwell Ave.	319 1/2 Gay St.; 4th Tues.
(m) 320	Manitowoc, Wis.	O. L. Anderson, 705 State St.	Edw. Krainik, 1210 Huron St.	Union Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m) 321	LaSalle, Ill.	Edw. Bialne, 9th St.	Earl Capen, 655 Marquette St.	Post Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m) 322	Casper, Wyo.	Russell Thompson, 423 So. Dur-	F. J. Carr, 1130 Spruce St.	Labor Temple; every Monday.
(m) 323	W. P. Beach, Fla.	J. W. Clark, 321 Clematis Ave.	Stephen L. Harmon, 306 Evernia St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3rd Fri.
(m) 325	Binghamton, N. Y.	J. Burke, 37 Walnut St.	Edw. B. Lee, Box 25, Johnson City, N. Y.	77 State St.; 2d, 4th Mon.
(i) 326	Lawrence, Mass.	Jos. Hutton, 43 Forest St.	E. A. McComiskey, 317 Lawrence St.	Spanish American Hall; 2d Fri.
(m) 327	Pensacola, Fla.	Wm. H. Davis, Box 25.	E. E. Roberts, Route 1, Box 56B.	Manhattan Hotel, Cor. Garden and Boy-lion St.; 1st Tues.
(m) 328	Oswego, N. Y.	S. Waterman, 38 East 4th St.	Frank W. Gallagher, 79 E. 5th St.	Labor Hall, W. 1st St.; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m) 329	Shreveport, La.	G. H. Billasch, 1137 Leander St.	G. H. Billasch, 1137 Leander St.	Majestic Bldg.; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m) 330	Lawton, Okla.	J. B. Sanders, 209 A St.	R. F. Hayter, 609 Dearborn St.	Chamber of Commerce Bldg.; Tues.
(i) 332	San Jose, Calif.	Frank Schelley, 787 Morris St.	Edw. A. Stock, 528 S. 2d St.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Wed.
(i) 333	Portland, Me.	Robt. G. Morrison, 39 Robert St.	Wm. J. Ward, Jr., Ocean House Rd., Cape Elizabeth, Maine.	Pythian Temple; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m) 334	Pittsburg, Kans.	S. P. Armstrong, 402 W. 7th St.	Harley Bales, 307 E. Euclid.	Labor Temple; Thurs.
(m) 335	Springfield, Mo.	F. S. Leidy, 401 E. Commercial	C. B. Patterson, 401 E. Commercial.	Service Elect. Co.; last Sat.
(rr) 337	Parsons, Kans.	E. G. McGinnis, 1910 Stevens St.	G. A. Fitchner, Box 532.	Patrick's Hall, 2d, 4th Tues.
(m) 338	Denison, Texas	Jerry Gleason, 521 1-2 W. Gandy St.	B. W. Baldwin, 509 W. Wood-ard St.	Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m) 339	Ft. Wm., Ont., Can.	Wm. Hurlston, 223 Noral St., S.	C. Doughty, 137 W. Francis St.	Trades Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(i) 340	Sacramento, Calif.	A. H. Feeley, Labor Temple.	F. R. Merwin, 2332 Castro Way.	Labor Temple; Mon.
(m) 341	Livingston, Mont.	H. A. Bisbee, P. O. Box 276.	W. G. Erickson, 124 E. Call St.	Masonic Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m) 343	Taft, Calif.	J. H. Kettelake, Box 573.	J. B. Williams, Box 573.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m) 344	Prince Rupert, B. C., Can.		S. Massey, Box 457.	Carpenters' Hall; 1st Mon.
(m) 345	Mobile, Ala.	A. D. Denny, 406 No. Claiborne St.	C. H. Lindsey, 2 No. Dauphin St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m) 346	Fort Smith, Ark.	Joseph M. Bumbacher, 1905 Grand Ave.	Joseph M. Bumbacher, 1905 Grand Ave.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(i) 347	Des Moines, Ia.	W. R. Burrows, Labor Temple.	Chas. Page, Labor Temple.	Labor Temple; Every Fri.
(m) 348	Calgary, Alta., Can.	D. S. Brown, 515 21 Ave. N. W.	D. J. McLaughlin, 124 6th Ave. E.	Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(i) 349	Miami, Fla.	H. W. Ferguson, 212 1-2 So. Miami Ave.	Geo. D. Bowes, Box 715.	Carpenter's Hall; Every Wed.
(m) 350	Hannibal, Mo.	M. E. Crum, 1217 Ledford St.	Harry Baldwin, Route No. 1.	Trades Labor Hall; 1st Tues.
(m) 352	Lansing, Mich.	Wm. Green, 204 So. Eighth St.	R. A. Gaunt, 215 No. Walnut St.	115 1-2-117 1-2 E. Michigan Ave.; 1st & 3d Fri.
(m) 353	Toronto, Ont., C.	Jas. Naughton, Labor Temple, 167 Church St.	P. Ellsworth, 307 8th Ave.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(w) 354	Salt Lake City, Utah	Geo. Haglund, Box 213.	F. E. Weldner, Box 213.	Labor Temple; Wed.
356	St. Marys, Pa.	C. C. Boyer, 4 So. St. Mary's St.	Stanley R. McIntyre, 134 Wash-ington St.	Granger's Hall, 2nd, last Fri.
(m) 358	Perth Amboy, N. J.	Willard Warner, 336 Barclay St.	Victor Larsen, 441 Compton Ave.	Bldg. Trades Council Rms.; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m) 361	Tonopah, Nev.	C. R. Douglass, Box 217.	L. S. Peck, Box 635.	Musician Hall; 1st Tues.
(i) 364	Rockford, Ill.	Jack Hedrick, 1348 Crosby St.	C. E. Ingerson, 203 N. Winne-bago St.	Machinists Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m) 367	Easton, Pa.	J. E. Hurlbert, 612 Belmont St.	H. J. Stever, 722 Wolf St.	433 Northampton St.; 1st, 3d Mon.
(i) 368	Indianapolis, Ind.	H. M. Rowlett, 1407 Cathala St.	Wallace Stummons, 238 No. Pine	Labor Temple; Fri.
(i) 369	Louisville, Ky.	I. P. Scanlon, 1715 W. Market.	E. L. Baxter, 306 West Jefferson	Moose Home; 2d & 4th Mon.
(m) 371	Monessen, Pa.	B. C. Enlow, Bellevue, Pa.	B. C. Enlow, Bellevue, Pa.	3d and Crest Ave., Charleroi, Pa.; 1st Tues.

L. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS	FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
(m)373	Boone, Iowa	F. D. Ridpath, 302 16th St.	J. R. Hickman, 1101 West 5th St.	Labor Temple; Wed.
(m)374	Augusta, Me.	Herbert Dowe, 47 School St.	Herman Melgs, 51 School St.	Grand Army Hall; 2d Tues.
(m)375	Allentown, Pa.	James C. Wagner, 11 E. Adams St., 16th Ward.	Wm. W. Deltz, Route No. 6	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m)376	Princeton, Ind.	K. W. Montgomery, 327 W. State	D. M. Stormont, 504 S. Hart St.	Modern Woodmen Hall; 1st Tues.
(m)377	Lynn, Mass.	E. L. Forrest, No. 1 Rhoades Ave.	F. A. Williamson, 37 Beacon Hill Ave.	Carpenters' Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m)379	Charlotte, N. C.	W. H. Fowler, 1004 West 5th St.	W. E. Ledwell, 25 West Fourth	C. L. U. Hall; Every Wed.
(m)382	Columbia, S. C.	L. A. Smith, 1337 Assembly St.	Felix B. Green, 1125 Hagood Ave.	Plumber's Hall; 1st Tues.
(m)383	Gillespie, Ill.	H. B. Heeren, Gillespie, Ill.	C. E. Edwards, 1002 E. Main St., Staunton, Ill.	Cooperative Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m)384	Muskogee, Okla.	H. C. Ellis, E. Muskogee, Okla.	H. H. Shell, 709 No. 7th St.	Fifth Floor, Railway Exchange Bldg.; Every Tues.
(rr)385	Marshall, Texas	N. O. Nowlin, 1905 Houston Ave., Pt. Arthur, Texas.	N. O. Nowlin, 1905 Houston Ave., Pt. Arthur, Texas.	K. of P. Hall; 2d, 3d Fri.
(m)389	Glenn Falls, N. Y.	Raymond Abeel, 12 Jay St.	B. J. Gardephe, 22 New St.	Trades Assembly Hall; 2d Friday.
(m)390	Port Arthur, Texas	R. G. Gallagher, 1701 7th St.	Geo. T. Dunaway, 932 DeQueen Blvd.	Fulles Cafe; 1st, 2d Wed.
(l)391	Ardmore, Okla.	T. Walcott, 724 4th Ave., S. E.	A. A. Holcomb, 805 B St., N. W.	Union Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m)392	Troy, N. Y.	W. A. Ryan, 59 Congress St.	I. S. Scott, Young Bldg., State	Labor Temple; 2nd and 4th Thurs.
(m)393	Havre, Mont.	Bryan A. Barickman, Box 479	Bryan A. Barickman, Box 479	Havre Hotel; 1st, 3d Wed.
(l)394	Auburn, N. Y.	Geo. Gruele, 233 Janet St.	Geo. Gruele, 233 Janet St.	Mantel's Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(cs)396	Boston, Mass.	Arthur Myshair, 13 Chestnut Park, Waltham, Mass.	Waiter Asplward, 19 Mt. Vernon St., Dorchester, Mass.	Wall's Memorial Hall, 987 Wash.; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m)397	Balboa, C. Z., Pan.	J. L. Dyer, Box 145	G. Edgar Murphy, P. O. Box 281	Balboa Lodge Hall; 2d Tues.
(m)400	Asbury Park, N. J.	F. A. Clayton, 1020 Sewall Ave.	David O'Reilly, 129 Abbott Ave., Ocean Grove, N. J.	Room 32-33, Appleby Bldg., 1st, 3d Fri.
(m)401	Reno, Nevada	Herbert Bennett, Box 497, Harrison, N. Y.	Geo. I. James, 919 Jones St.	Labor Headquarters; 1st Thurs.
(l)402	Greenwich, Conn.	Herbert Bennett, Box 497, Harrison, N. Y.	W. D. Peck, 11 Lawrence St.	96 Greenwich Ave.; 2d Fri.
(rr)403	Portsmouth, Ohio	O. H. Kinder, 1516 10th St.	N. L. Boren, 1914 7th St.	Red Men's Hall; Thurs.
(l)405	Cedar Rapids, Ia.	T. D. Phelps, 354 So. 11th St. West.	W. H. Jennings, 525 1st Ave. East.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m)406	Oklmulgee, Okla.	J. R. Welser, care of L. & H. Elec. Co.	J. R. Welser, care L. & H. Elec. Co.	Eagles' Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m)408	Missoula, Mont.	B. A. Vickrey, 236 Wash. St.	J. H. Heydorf, 701 S. 2d St.	E. Main St.; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m)411	Warren, Ohio	Geo. J. Henry, 35½ Main St.	C. Saliez, 43 E. Woodland Ave., Niles, Ohio	11½ Main St.; 1st, 3d Wed.
412	Shelby Mont.		G. S. Fulton, care The Electric Shop.	
(l)413	Santa Barbara, Calif.	M. R. Martin, 130 West De La Guerrero St.	John Brown, 1306 Morrison Ave.	613½ State St.; Mon.
(rr)414	Macon, Ga.	M. L. Ryan, 1118 Ash St.	J. F. McFarland, 736 Holt Ave.	509 Mulberry St.; 1st, 3d Wed.
(l)415	Cheyenne, Wyo.	C. C. Stocker, 515 West 25th Ave.	C. C. Stocker, 515 West 25th	Simpson Elect. Co., 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m)416	Bozeman, Mont.	H. Dale Cline, Box 515	H. Dale Cline, Box 515	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Tues.
(m)417	Coffeyville, Kans.	O. Hall, 501 W. 1st St.	A. J. Koehne, 910 W. 10th St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m)418	Pasadena, Calif.	J. A. Barberli, 1450 Locust St.	W. R. Boyles, 1611 Paloma St.	Labor Temple; Fri.
(m)420	Keokuk, Ia.	E. H. Rockefeller, 1618 Carroll	E. H. Rockefeller, 1618 Carroll	619½ Main St.; 1st, 3d Tues.
(m)422	New Phila., Ohio.	Carl Rippel, 248 E. Ray St.	J. D. Crissel, 826 No. 7th St.	Hammond Printing Co.; 1st, 3d Fri.
(rr)423	Moberly, Mo.	Geo. Evans, 214 Walnut St.	J. H. McCallum, 827 Myra St.	Carpenters' Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(rr)424	Decatur, Ill.	James Quinn, 2129 E. Prairie St.	S. F. Wolf, 535 E. Olive St.	Painters' Hall; 1st Thurs.
(m)426	Sioux Falls, S. D.	L. Keefe, 1200 E. 9th St.	Geo. Nichols, 221 Lyndale Ave.	Egan Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(l)427	Springfield, Ill.	A. F. Hughes, 1905 So. 19th St.	Fred Volle, 1017 No. 2nd St.	Painters' Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m)428	Bakersfield, Calif.	E. J. Gartley, Box 239	C. H. Rohrer, Box 238	Labor Temple; Every Mon.
(m)429	Nashville, Tenn.	F. E. Wheeler, 912 Fatherland	F. E. Wheeler, 912 Fatherland	212½ 8th Ave., N.; Wed.
(l)430	Racine, Wis.	J. E. Raven, 513 S. 8th St.	Oto Rodo, 2102 Lawn St.	Union Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m)431	Mason City, Ia.	Leo Skyles, 408 2nd St. N. E.	L. R. Batchelor, 924 N. Delaware Ave.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m)432	Bucyrus, Ohio	Chas. Larcamp, East Charles St.	Frederick Baehr, 1112 E. Warren St.	Trades and Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m)434	Douglas, Ariz.	J. C. McCunniff, 1021 B. Ave.	J. F. Johnson, Box 221	Union Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(m)435	Winnipeg, Man., Can.	A. Mackey, 577 Finley St.	J. L. McBride, Labor Temple	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m)436	Watervliet, N. Y.	Frank Mullen, 101 Adams St.	Frank Miller, 1207 5th Ave.	Maccabee Hall; 3d Sat.
(m)437	Fall River, Mass.	James Reynolds, 360 Durfee St.	James Reynolds, 360 Durfee St.	Painter's Hall, 2d, 4th Fri.
(l)439	Akron, Ohio	W. O. Fisher, R. F. D. No. 4, Box 135A, South Akron, Ohio.	W. O. Fisher, R. F. D. No. 4, Box 135A, South Akron, Ohio.	Central Labor Union Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m)440	Riverside, Calif.	V. W. Dundas, 293 Locust St.	J. A. King, 262 Bandini St.	Mechanics' Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(m)442	Sturgeon Falls, Ont., Can.	John E. Freeman, Box 301	J. H. Gallagher, Box 24	Michand Hall, 2d, 4th Fri.
(m)443	Montgomery, Ala.	E. A. Woodworth, P. O. Box 1082	E. A. Woodworth, P. O. Box 1082	18½ N. Perry St.; Thurs.
(m)444	Ponca City, Okla.	C. E. Balcer	A. O. Braker, 717 No. Elm St.	Labor Temple; Tues.
(l)445	Battle Creek, Mich.	J. L. Singhal, 532 Desard St.	J. H. Scott, R. F. D. 10, Box 51a	Laverne Hotel; 2d, 4th Fri.
(m)446	Monroe, La.	A. H. Dykman, Box 196	J. L. Singhal, 532 Desard St.	Mosses Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m)449	Pocatello, Idaho.	Wm. C. Storm, 1171 Morton St., Camden, N. J.	E. W. Parsons, Box 196	Labor Temple; Every Fri.
(m)452	Gloucester, N. J.	Wm. C. Storm, 1171 Morton St., Camden, N. J.	Thos. R. Dunlop, 250 Woodlawn Ave., Collingswood, N. J.	Italian Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m)456	New Brunswick, N. J.	W. J. Murray, 316 Woodbridge Ave., Highland Park.	Julius Kampf, 62 Richardson St.	Aurora Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(l)457	Altoona, Pa.	H. I. Linderlitter, Box 457	J. C. Hoover, Box 457	B. of R. T. Home; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m)458	Aberdeen, Wash.	A. C. Trager, Box 91	R. C. Jordan, P. O. Box 91	Labor Press; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m)460	Chickasha, Okla.	V. O. Pitchford, care Phillip Electric Co.	B. S. Halsema, 1124 Dakota Ave.	Union Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(l)461	Aurora, Ill.	A. C. Fitzgerald, 271 Iowa Ave.	J. L. Quirin, 364 Talma St.	22 So. River St.; 1st & 3d Wed.
(rr)462	Waycross, Ga.	M. Rupert, 1345 Frisco Ave.	M. C. Beverly, 1915 Alhamb Ave.	Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(rr)463	Springfield, Mo.	M. Rupert, 1345 Frisco Ave.	J. W. Dieterman, 835 S. Missouri Ave.	Harmony Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m)465	San Diego, Calif.	C. H. Morris, 1921 "E" St.	Robert Bennett, 221 E. 4th St., National City, Calif.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Wed.
(l)466	Charleston, W. Va.	James E. Spaulding, 223½ Hale St.	B. Morgan, 405 Ohio Ave.	Labor Temple; Fri.
(m)467	Miami, Ariz.	F. S. Buck, Box 581	Charles J. Fox, P. O. Box 964, Globe, Ariz.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(rr)468	Van Nest, N. Y.	A. W. Stevenson, 776 Melrose Ave., Bronx, N. Y.	Edw. Slavin, 2436 Lyvere St., Westchester, N. Y.	412 E. 158th St., Bronx, N. Y. C.; 2nd, 4th Thurs.
(l)470	Haverhill, Mass.	Irwin Moore, 450 Main St.	John W. Perry, 33 Pleasant St., Bradford, Mass.	Academy of Music Bldg.; 2d, 4th Fri.
(m)471	Millinocket, Me.	Jos. Nickless, Box 6	Jos. Nickless, Box 6	Rush Block; 1st Fri.
(rr)473	Terre Haute, Ind.	A. W. Norwood, 2617 Fenwood Ave.	W. O. Partridge, 2621 Fenwood Ave.	K. of P. Temple; 2d, 4th Thurs.

L. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS	FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
(m) 476	Memphis, Tenn.	A. R. McGoldrick, 714 Madison Ave.	S. D. White, 1003 So. Cox St.	Italian Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m) 475	Kingston, N. Y.	John E. Drewes, Jr., 184 No. Maure St.	Michael Gallagher, 37 Gross St.	City Hall; 1st Tues.
(m) 476	Saginaw, Mich.	B. W. Allen, Carpenter's Hall, 121 1/2 So. Franklin Ave.	I. McCoy, Carpenter's Hall, 121 1/2 So. Franklin Ave.	Carpenter's Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(m) 477	San Bernardino, C.	J. Wilson, 737 Court St.	Leo Penrose, 1259 2d St.	Over San Bernardino Valley Bank; every Thurs.
(i) 479	Beaumont, Texas	T. H. Lindsey, Box 932	C. A. Weber, Box 932	Carpenters' Hall; Every Tues.
(i) 481	Indianapolis, Ind.	C. Westenhofer, 41 W. Pearl St.	Charles Bruner, 41 W. Pearl St.	41 West Pearl St.; Wed.
(m) 482	Eureka, Calif.	L. E. Starkey, 806 E. St.	Henry J. Tornwall, Box 688	Labor Hall; Tues.
(i) 483	Tacoma, Wash.	R. L. Thompson, P. O. Box 53	H. E. Durant, 5908 So. Park Ave.	1117 1/2 Tacoma Ave.; 1st, 3d Mon.
(i) 485	Rock Island, Ill.	M. G. Welch, 119 7th St.	Lloyd Leven, 2531 8th Ave.	Industrial Home Bldg.; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m) 487	Hannibal, Mo.	W. T. McCarty, 313 Bird St.	Chas. Fagerstrom, 201 S. 8th	Trades & Labor Assembly Hall; 2d Fri.
(m) 488	Bridgeport, Conn.	Oscar Kubasko, 84 Revere St.	Chas. Kelly, 350 Conn. Ave.	Metal Trade Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(i) 490	Centralia, Ill.	J. T. Sauve, 67 Inspector St.	Lee Allyn, 538 S. Sycamore St.	Carpenters' Hall; 3d Mon.
(i) 492	Montreal, Que., C.	Golden Freeman, 1028 Dover St.	Chas. Hadgkiss, 458 Rielle Ave.	417 Ontario St. E.; 2d, 4th Wed.
(i) 493	Johnstown, Pa.	Thos. Byers, 339 Walnut St.	Jas. Fetterman, 472 Edith Ave.	Room 5, Ruth Bldg.; Every Tues.
(i) 494	Milwaukee, Wis.	John J. Daley, 463 1st Ave.	Chas. Hansen, 802 69th Ave.	Electrical Workers' Hall; Fri.
(i) 496	Plainfield, N. J.	L. M. Higgins, Lock Box 524, Dunellen, N. J.	Thomas Tulley, 118 North Ave., Plainfield, N. J.	
(m) 499	Jonqueres & Kenogami, Que., Can.	W. Parent, P. O. Box 274, Kenogami, Que., Can.	W. Parent, P. O. Box 274, Kenogami, Que., Can.	St. Dominique St.; 2d, 4th Wed.
(i) 500	San Antonio, Texas	L. Mathis, 406 Pacific Ave.	C. F. Townsend, 1316 Ave., "B"	Trades Council Hall; 1st, 3rd Thurs.
(m) 501	Yonkers, N. Y.	H. Wildberger, 119 S. High St., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	Henry Stroth, 15 Fernbrook Ave.	Labor Lyceum; 1st Fri.
(f) 503	Boston, Mass.	Geo. Mooney, 276 Bunker Hill St., Charlestown, Mass.	R. Catolain, 13 Anderson St.	995 Wash. St.; 2d, 4th Fri.
(m) 504	Meadville, Pa.	R. O. Perry, Penn. Ave., Kertown, Pa.	S. H. Wasson, 713 Chestnut St.	Central Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m) 506	Chicago Ht's, Ill.	Otto Koehler, 1543 Aberdeen St.	James Kentish, 32 Pine St., Homewood, Ill.	Moose Hall; 1st Mon.
(m) 508	Savannah, Ga.	L. F. Jiran, 311 E. 32nd St.	C. B. Jones, 329 Barnard St.	DeKalb Hall; 2d & 4th Thurs.
(r) 511	Topeka, Kans.	Chas. G. Sheetz, 2015 Lincoln St.	G. D. Stitt, 313 Lake St.	313 Lake St.; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m) 513	Charlottesville, Va.	P. C. Crenshaw, 411 4th St. N. E.	J. B. Nuss, Box 284	Nat'l Bank Bldg.; 1st, 3d Fri.
(i) 514	Detroit, Mich.	James Fernie, 55 Adelaide St.	G. A. Hall, 55 Adelaide St.	55 Adelaide; Every Fri.
(m) 515	Newport News, Va.	W. E. Brinson, 426 Newport News Ave., Hampton, Va.	C. B. Dresser, Willow St., Hampton, Va.	Greble Hall, Hampton, 1st, 3d Tues.
(m) 517	Astoria, Oreg.	H. W. Dahlgren, 104 1/2 Bond St.	John S. Anderson, 197 Lexington Ave.	Labor Temple, 2d, 3d Wed.
(m) 518	Meridian, Miss.	W. R. McGee, 1101 25th Ave.	W. R. McGee, 1101 25th Ave.	Pythian Castle; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m) 520	Austin, Texas	R. E. Pfafflin, 609 West Lynn	Wm. H. Boerner, P. O. Box 588	Labor Temple; 1st Wed.
(m) 521	Greeley, Colo.	F. Lofgren, Box 110a	Andy Hormuth, Box 1005	625 8th Ave.; 2d, 1st Mon.
(i) 522	Lawrence, Mass.	Fred. S. Powers, 133 Bailey St.	James H. Merrick, 400 No. Main, Andover, Mass.	Lincoln Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(i) 526	Watsonville, Calif.	Geo. A. Dethlefsen, 210 E. 5th St.	Geo. A. Dethlefsen, 210 E. 5th	Pajaro Valley Bank Bldg.; Every Fri.
(m) 527	Galveston, Texas	R. J. Cincogusta	Eddie Delaney, 3928 1/2	Cooks' & Waiters' Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(r) 528	Milwaukee, Wis.	Joe Schimmels, 1912 Franklin St.	Jas. Hagerman, 619 Linus St.	3d Res. Ave.; 2d Thurs.
(m) 532	Billings, Mont.	P. F. Rember, 107 No. 33rd St.	W. T. Gates, Box 646	Cooks and Waiters Hall; 1st Wed.
(r) 533	Proctor, Minn.	W. H. Koch, 2626 Huron St., Duluth, Minn.	W. H. Koch, 2626 Huron St., Duluth, Minn.	Odd Fellows Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(i) 535	Evansville, Ind.	James Robinson, 1310 Harriett St.	Roy Judd, 1209 No. Rowley St.	Electrical Workers' Hall; Every Fri.
(i) 536	Schenectady, N. Y.	Jos. Way, 1626 Union St.	Thomas Rourke, 359 Carrie St.	258 State St.; 1st, 3d Sat.
(cs) 537	San Francisco, Calif.	D. C. Wallace, 875 Arlington St., Oakland, Calif.	F. Dougan, 6 Ford St.	Room 234, Pacific Bldg.; 1st Mon.
(i) 538	Danville, Ill.	T. B. Sheppard, 129 No. Franklin St.	R. Bleucker, 842 Commercial	Trades and Labor Council; 1st, 3d Tues.
(m) 539	Port Huron, Mich.	Clarence A. Philipp, 945 Crescent Place.	Arthur G. Norquist, 2204 Willow St.	Trades Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(i) 540	Canton, Ohio	T. C. Hinds, 3122 Glenn Place N. W.	J. McMurray, 911 3rd St., S. W.	Best Hall; Every Tues.
544	Hornell, N. Y.	George Wandell, 59 John St.	L. W. Fritz, 80 Bennett St.	Machinists' Hall; 1st Wed.
(r) 549	Huntington, W. Va.	R. R. Diehl, 2584 1st Ave.	W. O. Bradley, 2124 10th Ave.	Carpenters' Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m) 552	Lewistown, Mont.	J. G. Dixon, 706 W. Idaho St.	J. G. Dixon, 706 W. Idaho St.	Carpenters' Hall; 1st Wed.
(e) 556	Walla Walla, Wash.	A. La Douceur, Box 741	F. C. Donald, Box 741	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Tues.
(r) 557	Minot, N. Dak.	Chas. Stevens, Box 503	Chas. Stevens, Box 503	Basement, Sons Norway Hall; 1st Thurs.
(m) 558	Florence, Ala.	E. T. Kimble, 1616 Bellemead Ave.	W. A. Jones, P. O. Box 845, East Florence, Ala.	Carpenters' Hall; 1st & 4th Sat.
(i) 560	Pasadena, Calif.	E. L. Shrader, 390 Crosby St.	T. C. Wilson, Route 2-677	Labor Temple; Thurs.
(r) 561	Montreal, Que., Can.	Chas. A. Allan, 244b Rushbrooke St., Verdun, Que.	L. A. McEwan, 1121 B. Wellington St., Verdun, Que.	592 Union Ave.; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m) 563	Marion, Ind.	C. H. Townsend, 452 No. Washington St.	C. H. Townsend, 452 No. Washington St.	Trades Council Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m) 564	Richmond, Ind.	Harold Salters, 2116 No. F St.	Walter Jellison, Genneth Theatre Flats.	T. M. A. Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(i) 567	Portland, Me.	M. M. McKenney, Route 5, Woodfords, Maine.	C. Arthur Smith, 15 Elm St., So., Portland, Maine.	514 Congress St.; Every Monday.
(i) 568	Montreal, Que., Can.	E. Remillard, 709 Henri Julien	F. Grifford, 417 Ontario St., E.	417 Ont. St., E.; 1st, 3d Mon.
(i) 569	San Diego, Calif.	W. S. Rainey, 2135 Madison Ave.	G. W. Adams, 1027 21st St.	Labor Temple; Every Thurs.
(m) 570	Tucson, Ariz.	M. C. Helfelman, Zunil Apt. 2, O. E. F 3rd St.	E. C. Russell, Box 504	Labor Temple; 1st & 3d Sundays.
(m) 571	McGill, Nevada	John Phillips, 9 First St.	G. E. Wickberg, Box 927	Cypress Hall; 4th Mon.
(i) 572	Regina, Sask., Can.	Jas. R. Peacock, 2240 Pasqua	W. J. Willis, 1047 Ritalack St.	Trades Hall, Osler St.; 3rd Wed.
(i) 573	Warren, O.	W. P. Barto, West Market St.	Forrest Smith, 25 Main St.	Bldg. Trades Hall; 2nd, 4th Fri.
(m) 574	Bremerton, Wash.	C. L. Clark, 215 2nd St.	J. Van Rossum, 214 9th St.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m) 575	Portsmouth, Ohio	Gordon Freeman, 1827 Center St.	S. N. Evans, 905 4th St.	Plumbers' Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
(i) 578	Hackensack, N. J.	Geo. Renz, 259 Green Ave., Lyhurst, N. J.	Martin J. Wehrle, 473 Williams Ave., Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.	Junior Order Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m) 580	Olympia, Wash.	W. R. Peters, 1610 Bigelow Ave.	W. R. Peters, 1610 Bigelow Ave.	116 E. 4th St.; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m) 581	Morristown, N. J.	Thos. R. Pierson, Hanover Ave., Morris Plains, N. J.	Clarence Smith, 11 Garden St.	Elks' Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
(i) 583	El Paso, Texas	J. K. Kellogg, P. O. Box 1105	C. A. Hays, 3922 Cumberland St.	Labor Temple; Every Thurs.
(i) 584	Tulsa, Okla.	E. L. Harmon, 326 So. Zunis St.	G. D. Gadholz, 1528 N. Boston	Carpenters' Hall; Every Friday.
(i) 585	El Paso, Texas	Chas. Murphy, Box 1316	Claud Blair, Box 1316	Labor Hall; Every Fri.
(i) 587	Pottsville, Pa.	John Biltheiser, 200 Peacock St.	Ira J. Hassler, 508 Fairview St.	Centre and Arch St.; 1st, 3d Tues.
(i) 588	Lowell, Mass.	Joseph C. Taft, 90 Crawford St.	Adam F. Silk, 60 Ellis Ave.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.; Every Friday.
(i) 590	New London, Conn.	W. E. Dray, 63 Lewis St.	F. C. Rathburn, 32 Cutler St.	Machinist Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.

L. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS	FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
(l) 591	Stockton, Calif.	C. S. Rose, 107 W. Poplar.	W. R. Gregory, 1017 S. Sutter.	216 E. Market; Mon.
(m) 593	Dunkirk, N. Y.	Paul C. Kittell, 1 Canaday St.	C. B. Harris, 57 W. 3d St.	W. Main St.; 1st, 3d Tues.
(m) 594	Santa Rosa, Calif.	Walter Stracke, Box 437.	Rex Harris, Box 437.	Germania Hall; 2nd, 4th Fri.
(l) 595	Oakland, Calif.	Gene Galliac, Hotel Royal.	L. E. Pollard, 1635 92nd Ave.	1918 Grove St.; Every Wed.
(l) 596	Clarksburg, W. Va.	C. H. Baltzley, 602 Moore St.	D. M. Bessler, 99 Denham St.	Robinson Bldg.; Thurs.
(l) 598	Sharon, Pa.	Jos. Aspery, 428 Watson St.	D. L. Riggs, E. Walnut St., Sharpsville, Pa.	Labor League Hall, 1st, 3rd Tues.
(m) 599	Iowa City, Ia.	F. E. Vauhn, 1016 Iowa Ave.	G. F. Ramsey, 624 S. Lucas St.	Eagles Hall; 2nd, 4th Tues.
(l) 601	Champaign and Urbana, Ill.	R. E. Kuster, 1211 W. Park St., Urbana, Ill.	H. E. Griesemer, 1622 W. Park Ave., Champaign, Ill.	Stearns Bldg.; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m) 602	Amarillo, Texas	M. C. Apel, 805 Buchanan St.	S. V. Hopper, 2000 Taylor St.	I. O. O. F. Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m) 603	Kittanning, Pa.	M. W. McKee, Ridge Ave.	E. McCafferty, 538 Fair St.	Carpenters' Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(rr) 608	Fort Wayne, Ind.	O. Miller, 1011 Erie St.	L. Markey, 1045 Delaware Ave.	Apprentice Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(l) 609	Spokane, Wash.	Glenn Merrill, 517 No. 1st St.	E. Christos, Box 1777.	Carpenters' Hall; 1st Thurs.
(m) 610	Marshalltown, Ia.	Wm. Shephard, General Delivery.	Jas. H. Johnson, 311 So. 5th St.	Labor Hall; 1st Sun.
(l) 611	Albuquerque, N. M.	J. A. Beaumont, 112 Trinity Ave.	W. E. Bueche, Box 244.	Painters Hall; 1st Wed.
(l) 613	Atlanta, Ga.	George Le Cans	W. P. Weir, 560 Central Ave.	Labor Temple; Fri.
(l) 614	San Rafael, Calif.	R. Midgley, Menlo Park, Calif.	H. E. Smith, 224 H St.	Building Trades Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
(m) 617	San Mateo, Calif.		A. E. Midgley, 811 Guinda St., Palo Alto, Calif.	B. T. C. Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
(l) 619	Hot Springs, Ark.	T. J. Peel, Herald Ave.	J. L. Davis, 325 Laurel St.	742½ Central Ave.; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m) 620	Sheboygan, Wis.	D. E. MacDonald, 821 Oakland Ave.	Gerhart Feder, 1425 N. 7th St.	Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(s) 622	Lynn, Mass.	Jas. Sherman, Box 248.	Chas. D. Keaveney, Box 248.	767a Western Ave.; 2d, 4th Mon.
(l) 623	Butte, Mont.	J. Dougherty, Box 141.	A. A. Sundberg, Box 141.	Cooks' & Walters' Hall; 2nd, 4th Tues.
(l) 625	Halifax, N. S. Can.	W. Donnelly, 7 Annandale St.	W. Donnelly, 7 Annandale St.	7 Annandale St.; 1st Fri.
(m) 627	Lorain, Ohio	Walter Kretz, 323 7th St.	C. Wiegand, 331 E. 21st St.	Carpenters' Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m) 629	Moncton, N. B., C.	B. W. Swetnam, 140 Cornhill St.	R. Robinson, Sunny Brae, West Co., N. B., Can.	Labor Hall; 2d Mon.
(m) 630	Lethbridge, Alta., C.	Leo Wadden, Box 474.	Leo Wadden, P. O. Box 474.	4th St., S.; Last Wed.
(l) 631	Newburgh, N. Y.	John Zimmerlund, 27 Benkard Ave.	Geo. G. Griswold, 63 Lander St.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Mon.
(l) 635	Davenport, Iowa.	A. Anderson, 115 West 8th St.	L. P. Crecellus, 1927 College Ave.	121 West 3rd St.; 2d, 4th Fri.
(l) 636	Toronto, Ont., Can.	M. Beatty, 607 Craig Ave.	J. Brown, 328 Ossington Ave.	Labor Temple; 1st & 3d Thurs.
(l) 638	Centralia, Ill.	C. A. Rushland, Box 186, Water- town, Ill.	R. E. Booth, 1019 So. Locust St.	Miners' Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(rr) 641	Silvis, Ill.	H. Gels, 63 Lindsley Ave.	F. D. Miller, Room 206, Kneberg Bldg., Moline, Ill.	Industrial Hall, Moline, Ill.; 2d Wed.
(m) 642	Meriden, Conn.	C. E. Luce, Big Horn, Wyo.	E. D. Lancraft, 79 Reservoir Ave.	Building Trades Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m) 644	Johnson City, Tenn.		Guy Miller, 118 Commerce St.	
(m) 646	Sheridan, Wyo.	Edw. Smith, 310 Paige St.	Leo B. Oneyear, 15 No. Sheri- dan Ave.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Fri.
(l) 647	Schenectady, N. Y.	M. Cummins, 814 Ludlow Ave.	W. A. Briggs, 247 Foster Ave.	258 State St.; 1st Wed.
(m) 648	Hamilton, Ohio	Ben Smalley, 1300 Williams St.	M. Johnson, 605 Lincoln Ave., Middletown, Ohio.	2d Wed., Hamilton, O.; 4th Wed., Mid- dletown, O.
(m) 649	Alton, Ill.	F. C. McConnell, Box 324.	J. Voss, 900 Hawley Ave.	Taphorn Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m) 651	Merced, Calif.	Herbert F. Schulz, 1013 No. Montana Ave.	G. W. Degner, R. No. 2, Box 55 D.	Union Headquarters Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m) 653	Miles City, Mont.	Wm. Halpin, 19 Sycamore Lane.	Jas. F. Welch, P. O. Box 821.	7th and Main St.; 1st, 3d Mon.
(l) 655	Waterbury, Conn.	John Zielski, 437 Nevins St.	E. B. Chapin, Box 1125.	127 E. Main St.; 1st, 3d Wed.
(c) 659	Dunkirk, N. Y.	Martin O'Rourke, 401 Cooke St.	Chas. Constantino, 330 Deer St.	Machinists' Hall; 1st Sun., 2.30 p. m.
(l) 660	Waterbury, Conn.	C. P. Gish, 511 W. 17th.	Edw. Conlon, 501 Wilson St.	Building Trades Hall; Every Fri.
(m) 661	Hutchinson, Kans.	F. Ott, Woburn, Mass.	A. B. Rutledge, 113 N. Monroe	Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
(rr) 663	Boston, Mass.	Wm. H. Pinckney, 189 Jackson Ave., Minneola, L. I.	C. S. Sevrans, 54 Elm St., Wo- burn, Mass.	Puritan Hall; 3d Thurs.
(m) 664	New York, N. Y.	Will Tompkins, 2107 2nd Ave.	Wm. H. Pinckney, 189 Jackson Ave., Minneola, L. I.	Labor Lyceum, 1st, 3rd Sat.
(l) 666	Richmond, Va.	Henry Lammers, 1119 Elizabeth	C. J. Alston, 629 N. 33d St.	Labor Temple; Every Tues.
(m) 668	Lafayette, Ind.	Sam Wright, 113 S. Western Ave.	Wm. Fredricks, 210 S. Salisbury, West Lafayette, Ind.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Mon.
(l) 669	Springfield, Ohio.	E. E. Pettit, Fargo Plumbing & Heating Co.	W. R. Hicks, 339 Oakwood Pl.	Labor Temple; Every Wed.
(m) 670	Fargo, N. Dak.	Ed. Lane, 309 Euclid Ave.	S. B. Frankosky, 719 10th St. So.	Labor Temple; every 2d Tues.
(m) 672	Grand Forks, N. Dak.	E. W. Conk, 126 12th St., Linden, N. J.	R. L. Joiner, 407 Cherry St.	Union Temple; 2d, 4th Sun.
(m) 675	Elizabeth, N. J.	F. W. Hallin, Box 88, Cristobal, C. Z.	R. D. Lewis, 218 Orchard St.	Building Trades Council; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m) 677	Cristobal, C. Z., Pan.	Alex Hunter, 603 2d Ave.	S. B. Jones, Box 145, Gatun, C. Z., Panama.	Masonic Temple, Cristobal; 1st Tues.
(m) 679	Grinnell, Iowa	W. J. Mueller, 263 E. Follet St.	F. L. Rinefort, 1303 Main St.	Gatun Hall; 3d Tues.
(m) 680	Fond du Lac, Wis.	Lee Hudgins.	Wm. Lieflander, 103 So. Sey- mour St.	Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m) 681	Wichita Falls, Tex.	Chas. E. Frost, 2011 Morris Ave.	H. F. Sprinkles, 2000 Buchanan St.	Trades & Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m) 684	Modesto, Calif.	Otto Luther, No. Grove, Normal	N. A. Lambert, 530 6th St.	Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(rr) 685	Bloomington, Ill.	C. J. Brill, 323 E. Walnut St.	Wm. Rylander, 1507 W. Graham	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m) 688	Hazlet, Pa.	R. Curry, 98 Lind Ave.	Howard Snyder, 561 W. 9th St.	208 West Front St.; 1st Fri.
(m) 688	Mansfield, Ohio	Arthur H. Sellers, 1230 No. Elm Ave.	Glenn B. Leonard, 114 So. Foster	9 East Mine St.; 2d, 4th Fri.
(l) 691	Glendale, Calif.	C. H. Gardner, 29 Poplar St., East Youngstown, Ohio.	H. M. Griggs, 1542 E. Park Ave., Eagle Rock City, Calif.	Trades Council Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m) 694	Youngstown, Ohio.	Frank Blas, 1020 So. 17th St.	Frank Hamilton, 113 Franklin Ave., Niles, Ohio.	111 No. Maryland Ave.; Monday.
(m) 695	St. Joseph, Mo.	G. W. Colony, 38 Clinton Ave.	E. Holman, 1406 Charles St.	223 W. Federal St.; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(l) 698	Albany, N. Y.	H. D. Heiden, 995 Hyslop Pl., Hammond, Ind.	Wm. J. Hannaway, 52 Elizabeth	Labor Temple Every Thursday.
(l) 697	Gary, Ind.	C. W. Wykoff, Box 1340.	B. W. Langkafel, Hinsdale, Ill.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Fri.
(m) 698	Jerome, Ariz.	Lee Kline, Naperville, Ill.	E. Scott, 208 N. Gardner, W. Frankfort, Ill.	Gary Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m) 701	Hinsdale, Ill.	A. J. Mason, 208 E. Jefferson St.	C. H. Hotz, Postal Tel. Co.	Hammond Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m) 702	Marion, Ill.	Richard Shoulders, 238 St. Louis Road, Collinsville, Ill.	Henry Gobell, 1324½ Central Ave.	Miller Bldg.; Every Mon.
(m) 703	Edwardsville, Ill.	Fred Stutsman, 217 W. Detroit Ave.	Jas. E. Ward, 733 E. 11th Ave.	Naperville, Ill.; 2d Fri.
(l) 704	Dubuque, Ia.	Arthur Francis, 45 Linden St.	Arthur Coderre, 233 Park St.	Mystic Workers; 1st, 3d Sun., 9.30 a. m.
(m) 707	Holyoke, Mass.	E. Zuyewski, 37 Grant Ave.	Lee Christal, 40 Hampton Ave.	Main and Vandalia; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m) 710	Northampton, Mass.	Enoch I. Will, 336 B. Hermosa St.	C. S. Ferris, 417 E. Seaside Blvd.	Labor Hall; 2d Mon.
(m) 711	Long Beach, Calif.			Redmen's Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
				1st National Bank; 1st, 3d Tues.
				227 1-4 East First; Every Wed.

L. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS	FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
(i)712	New Brighton, Pa.	Chas. D. Beaver, 680 3rd St., Beaver, Pa.	Chas. H. May, P. O. Box 234, West Bridgewater, Pa.	Painters' Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(s)713	Chicago, Ill.	A. Laing, 1433 S. 59th Ave., Cicero, Ill.	H. F. Stelling, 119 S. Throop St., I. O. F. Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.	119 S. Throop St.; 1st, 3d Mon.
(p)715	Kincaid, Ill.	Roy Hawkins, Taylorville, Ill.	Oscar Simon, Box 401, I. O. F. Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.	Labor Temple; Every Thurs.
(i)716	Houston, Texas	I. T. Saunders, 1820 Maud St., D. Butorl	E. Wood, 707 East 9th St., Jas. J. Tierney, 92 Wenham St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.	987 Wash St.; 1st 3d Tues.
(s)717	Boston, Mass.	E. V. Fitzpatrick, 475 Maple St.	F. L. Evans, 599 Hanover St., E. F. Cooper, P. O. Box 47, Palmyra, N. J.	895 Elm St.; 2d, 4th Wed.
(i)719	Manchester, N. H.	E. Sontgen, 416 Royden St.	Leon Witty, 32 Greenbush St., R. E. Deel, 1017 Loree St., A. C. Moredock, 2329 5th Ave., Forrest Elder, 327 E. Mahoning St.	718 So. Fifth St.; 2d, 4th Fri.
(rr)720	Camden, N. J.			Whitney Bldg.; 3d Monday.
(m)722	Cortland, N. Y.	Harry Fairbanks, 28 1/2 Greenbush		Painters' Hall; Every Fri.
(i)723	Fort Wayne, Ind.	Harry Lotz, 1724 West 3rd St.		C. L. U. Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(i)725	Terre Haute, Ind.	P. A. Hall, 1837 S. 8th St.		I. O. O. F. Bldg.; 2d, 4th Fri.
(m)729	Punxsutawney, Pa.	Dwight Adams, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 10		
(rr)731	Int. Falls, Minn.	E. R. Walsh, 409 5th St.	E. R. Walsh, 409 5th St.	City Hall; 1st Tues.
(rr)732	Portsmouth, Va.	L. Ziegenhain, 424 Nelson St.	J. W. Bethel, 1831 Laurel Ave.	Home of Labor, Inc.; 1st, 3d Wed.
(rr)733	Altoona, Pa.	O. R. McConahy, Station No. 13	Louis A. Lamade, 332 24th Ave.	C. L. W. Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m)734	Norfolk, Va.	Jerome E. Hawkins, 431 Wright St., Portsmouth, Va.	J. F. Cherry, 330 Poole St.	Odd Fellows Hall; 1st & 3d Thurs.
(m)735	Burlington, Ia.	M. G. Elliott, 1709 Davison St.	Wm. Moore, 222 Barrett St.	Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m)738	Orange, Texas	E. L. Spough, Box 204	E. L. Spough, Box 204	Moose Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(rr)741	Scranton, Pa.	Robt. Anderson, 123 Belmont Ter.	W. D. Jackson, 529 Pleasant Ave.	Eagles Hall; 2d & 4th Fri.
(rr)742	New York, N. Y.	R. J. O'Keefe, 372 13th Ave., Astoria, L. I.	V. J. La Noce, 88 St. Nicholas Ave.	Kleeblad's Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m)743	Reading, Pa.	Leon Bush, 223 Moss St.	Walter Diehl, 234 No. Front St.	Reed and Court Sts.; Mon.
(rr)744	New York, N. Y.	J. O'Neill, 91 Monroe St., Winfield, L. I.	Walter Gleason, 212 W. 17th St.	Arcanum Hall, Richmond Hill; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(rr)750	Pittsburgh, Pa.	J. J. O'Hara, 3350 Webster Ave.	O. Bendorf, Box 366, Pittcairn, Pa.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m)751	Int. Falls, N. Y.	Burney Blair, 20 Hancock St.	Geo. Weierloch, 29 Sterling St., East Orange, N. J.	Trades Assembly Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
(rr)752	Jersey City, N. J.	Herman Heiser, 32 E. Maurice St., Elmhurst, Long Island, N. Y.	Thomas Crawford, 317 S. Wilbur Ave.	2849 Boulevard; 3d Mon.
(rr)754	Sayre, Pa.	W. Ford Bosworth, Chemung, N. Y.	Chas. C. Drummond, Box 124, Hepzibah, W. Va.	Redmen's Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(i)755	Clarksburg, W. Va.	Arile Jones, Route No. 1, Farmington, West Va.	H. Manley, 94 Fairmont Ave.	Williams Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m)756	Fairmont, W. Va.	J. W. Wright, Box 117, Baxter, W. Va.		Labor Hall; Mon.
(rr)757	Joliet, Ill.	Fred Nichols, No. Raynor Ave.	H. C. Kueffner, 910 So. Joliet St.	Alpine Hall; 1st Wednesday.
(m)758	Hagerstown, Md.	Clyde Anders, 621 N. Mulberry St.	Karl L. Barr, 629 No. Mulberry	Young Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m)760	Knoxville, Tenn.	C. L. Gustafson, 2202 1/2 S. 16th St.	A. S. Bradley, 422 Richard St.	Central Labor Hall; 2d Fri.
(i)763	Ashtabula, Ohio	Geo. Vian, 77 Main St.	C. J. Clark, 44 1/2 Madison	Kritz Hall; 2nd, 4th Wed.
(i)768	Omaha, Nebr.		M. J. Mooney, 807 So. 35th Ave.	Labor Temple; every Wed.
(rr)764	Denver, Colo.	J. B. Peterson, 3910 High St.	R. J. McGan, 215 Harrison St., Littletown, Colo.	1737 Champa St.; 2d & 4th Wed.
(m)765	Visalia, Calif.	F. L. Esting, Box 896	E. B. Hofma, Box 423	Labor Temple; Wed.
(m)767	Helper, Utah	E. B. Hofma, Box 423	O. A. Brown, 447 Cobun Ave.	City Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m)768	Morgantown, W. Va.	A. B. Wilson, 447 Cobun Ave.	H. Beardsley, 582 3d St.	Central Labor Union Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(rr)770	Albany, N. Y.	Frank Clare, 625 2nd St.	A. L. Holladay, 1100 Semmes St.	Carman Hall; 4th Thurs.
(i)771	Richmond, Va.	I. Stewart, 510 Gladstone Ave.	A. Sacks, 521 Dougall Ave.	Pythian Bldg.; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m)773	Windsor, Ont., Can.	Edw. Strohmaier, 1505 Race St.	K. W. Green, 19 Euclid Ave., Ludlow, Ky.	61 Pitt St. E.; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(rr)774	Cincinnati, Ohio		R. R. O'Sullivan, 41 Herschel St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Tues.
(rr)776	Providence, R. I.	P. J. Doerris, 300 Charles St.	H. G. Koon, Route No. 6	98 Weybossett St.; 2d, 4th Wed.
(i)783	Spartanburg, S. C.	J. J. Lowe, 162 E. Main St.	F. J. Lancaster, 41 N. Linwood Ave.	West Main St.; every Monday.
(rr)784	Indianapolis, Ind.	W. L. Harrison, 1515 W. 27th St.	W. L. Wiler, 19 Rhode Ave.	233 Hume Mansur Bldg.; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m)786	St. Augustine, Fla.	Geo. Osgood, 30 Grove Ave.	J. R. Hardesty, 2009 Griffiths Ave.	30 Grove Ave.; Last Wednesday.
(rr)791	Louisville, Ky.	R. L. Browder, 2117 W. Broadway	L. La Point, 450 1/2 So. Wells St.	Labor Temple; 3d Thurs.
(rr)792	Chicago, Ill.	H. D. Parker, 351 E. 54th St.	L. W. Schraag, 6849 So. Honore St.	5436 Wentworth Ave.; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(rr)794	Chicago, Ill.	J. F. Corrigan, 7024 S. Troop St.	M. Prendergast, 214 W. Garfield Blvd.	Ellis Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(rr)795	Chicago, Ill.		E. A. Collins, 364 Linden Ave.	Colonial Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(rr)796	Aurora, Ill.		L. B. Greenawalt, 8129 So. Sangamon St.	Dillenburg Hall; 2d Mon.
(rr)797	Chicago, Ill.		M. Rowe, 1516 So. 58th Ave., Cicero, Ill.	Hopkins Hall; 4th Tues.
(rr)798	Chicago, Ill.	Floyd E. Mitchell, 8637 S. Loomis St.	H. Murphy, 358 Stadacona St., West Moose Jaw.	Central Park Hall; 3d Wed.
(m)802	Moose Jaw, Sask., Can.	Fred Grube, 467 Blatchley Ave.	Jos. Latham, 1406 So. Missouri	Labor Hall; 2d Wed.
(rr)803	New Haven, Conn.		E. Karney, 805 So. Freedom Ave.	Trades Council Hall; 3d Mon.
(rr)805	Sedalia, Mo.	J. J. Comer, 609 S. Lafayette	R. L. Brady, 219 3rd Ave. No.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m)808	Alliance, Ohio	John Boren	Jas. R. Ward, P. O. Box 397	Maccabees Hall; Thurs.
(rr)809	Oelwein, Iowa	E. S. Volles, P. O. Box 383	C. H. DeSanto, 533 Tinton Ave., Bronx.	Labor Hall; 4th Mon.
(rr)811	Lenoir City, Tenn.	James L. Maxwell, P. O. Box 374	C. H. Odell, 15 Gates Ave.	Union Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(rr)814	Havelsack, Nebr.	Frank McGuire, 410 E. 155 St.	A. J. Tomosovich, 717 So. Clark	Labor Temple; 3d Tues.
(rr)817	New York, N. Y.		H. R. McDonald, R. R. 1, Champaign, Ill.	111 E. 125th St.; 1st, 3d Tues.
(rr)819	Salamanca, N. Y.	John E. Fitzgerald, 81 Wilson St.	Harold Miller, 209 N. 15th Ave., E. Orange, N. J.	Carpenters' Hall; 2d Sat.
(tel)822	New Orleans, La.	C. F. Merriman, 3524 Cleveland	C. N. Holland, 511 40th Ave.	822 Union St.; 1st, 3d Tues.
(i)827	Champaign and Urbana, Ill.		C. E. Bassett, 401 Oak St.	Labor Hall, Champaign, Ill.; 1st Thurs.
(rr)834	Hoboken, N. J.	C. H. Bittinson, 121 Hudson St., Kingsland, N. J.	Walt W. Hosking, 209 Pulteney	121 Hudson St.; 1st Mon.
(rr)838	Meridian, Miss.	C. N. Holland, 511 40th Ave.	R. D. Collins, 712 West First St.	K. of P. Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(rr)839	Jersey Shore, Pa.	W. E. Robb, 401 Oak St.	E. Martz, 307 Seymour St., Syracuse, N. Y.	K. of C. Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(i)840	Geneva, N. Y.	Elmer Switzer, 5 Merrill Ave.		Exchange St.; Alternate Fri.
(i)841	Topeka, Kans.	W. H. Howe, 306 E. 7th St.		Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(rr)842	Utica, N. Y.	John Matheson, 1904 Storrs Ave.		Labor Temple; 4th Wed.
(rr)847	Kansas City, Kans.	C. Victor, 136 Swan St., Chicago		Daniels Hall; 2d Sat.

L. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS	FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
(rr)849 (m)853	Syracuse, N. Y. Browster, Ohio.	Leo Hosley, Manhattan Hotel. C. T. Griesheimer, 613 Jarvis Ave., Massillon, Ohio.	James R. Miller, 223 Rich St. G. Mathais, Box 1.	Carmen's Hall; 2d & 4th Tues. Massillon, Ohio; 4th Mon.
(rr)854	Buffalo, N. Y.		P. A. Claringbold, 46 Humason Ave.	Polish Union Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m)855 (rr)857 (rr)858 (rr)860	Muncie, Ind. DuBois, Pa. Somerset, Ky. Long Island City, N. Y.	C. M. Johnson, 703 "C" St. Herman J. Cook, 215 S. State St. F. P. Owen, 324 High St. S. L. Orr, 275 E. 168th St., New York.	Wm. Hayden, 417 West North St. R. L. Truxal, 12 Third St. F. P. Owens, 324 High St. Wm. H. Rohrsen, 1523 Leland Ave., New York, N. Y.	Room 8, Boyce Block; 1st, 3d Fri. 232 No. Brady St.; 1st, 3d Fri. K. of P. Hall; 1st, 3d Wed. Kleeheid's Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(rr)862 (rr)868 (rr)864	Jacksonville, Fla. Lafayette, Ind. Jersey City, N. J.	C. L. Clyatt, 421 E. 4th St. Frank P. Clark, 609 Alabama St. W. Schlinz, 112 Diamond Bridge Ave., Hawthorne, N. J.	K. Boyle, 638 Smith St. Frank Jones, 1620 N. 16th St. Edw. McKeon, 77 West 5th St. Bayonne, N. J.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Tues. Foresters' Hall; 1st, 3d Tues. Hawkes Hall; 3d Thurs.
(rr)865 (p)868	Baltimore, Md. New Orleans, La.	W. S. Perego, 1810 Division St. A. Wehl, 2923 Orleans St.	Robt. Montgomery, 13 W. Randall Jos. Heler, 1320 Elysian Fields Ave.	Bedmen Hall; 2d & 4th Wed. 822 Union St.; 2d, 4th Mon.
869	Iroquois Falls, Ont., Can.	Geo. L. Bowman, Box 14.	M. J. Smith, Box 114.	Columbus Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(rr)870	Cumberland, Md.	C. E. Morris, 525 Maryland Ave.	K. D. Bachman, 426 No. Center St.	Alleghany Trades Council Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m)873 (m)874	Kokomo, Ind. Zanesville, Ohio	Frank Glaze, 1810 So. Buckeye Robert Crossman, 73 Warwick Ave.	Herbert Lyons, 211 E. Jefferson H. Winkelman, 1215 Wheeling Ave.	Labor Temple; 1-2-3-4 Fri. Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(t)875	Washington, Pa.	Francis B. Enoch, 740 W. Chestnut St.	Wm. H. Tarr, 78 Tyler Ave.	Plumbers' Hall, 1st, 3d Mon.
(rr)885	Chicago, Ill.	Julius Mickow, 420 Hein Place.	D. W. Perry, 447 No. Cicero Ave.	N. E. Cor. Armitage & Crawford Ave.; 1st Tues.
(rr)886	Minneapolis, Minn.	Carl W. Frank, 2921 18th Ave. So.	C. W. Frank, 2921-18 Ave. So.	3212 33d Ave. So.; 1st Sat.
(m)890 (m)891 (m)892 (rr)894 (m)897	Janesville, Wis. Coshocton, Ohio. Mankato, Minn. Port Jervis, N. Y. Niagara Falls, Ont., Can.	G. A. Donahue, 602 Chestnut St. Jacob Wagner, 1019 Adams St. Henry Ganthier, 517 Elm St. O. Sutton, 111 Weiland Ave.	Amos Kent 1308 Blaine Ave. Elmer Stover, 718 Pine St. J. R. Hennessey, 224 James Ave. Louis Kudle, 8 Catherine St. Leo Ryan, 82 Wilmont St.	Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs. Trades & Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Tues. State Bank; 1st Thursday. Bamfield Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(rr)902 (m)905 (m)910 (rr)912	St. Paul, Minn. Ranger, Texas. Watertown, N. Y. Collinwood, Ohio	R. H. Woods, 696 Conway St. E. T. Ferguson, Box 1471. Cecil H. Allen, 620 Frontenac St. H. N. Evans, 594 E. 107th St., Cleveland.	C. J. McGlogan, 400 Dakota Bldg. Fred Hughes, Box 1202. Geo. Dezell, Weldon Hotel. B. D. Jones, 7508 Shaw Ave., S. W., Cleveland.	New Labor Temple; 1st Tues. Carpenters' Hall; Wed. Britton Block, Arsenal St.; 1st, 3d Wed. Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m)914 (m)915	Thorald, Ont., Can. Three Rivers, Que., Can.	J. Calder, 122 Carlton St. Geo. Louthod, Cape Madeline, Que., Can., Box 100.	R. L. Bittle, Box 760. H. P. Boyle, Box 100, Cape Madeline, Que.	Carpenters' Hall; 3rd Mon. 44 Des Forges St.; 1st, 3d Fri.
(rr)918	Covington, Ky.	W. T. Sullivan.	D. B. Van Meter, 411 W. 16th St.	12th & Russell Sts.; 1st Thurs.
(rr)919 (rr)924 (m)929 (m)931	Erwin, Tenn. Wheeling, W. Va. Norfolk, N. Y. Lake Charles, La.	T. H. Peters, 221 1st St. Allen McQuade R. H. Foard, care of J. R. Miles, 924 Ryan St.	T. H. Peters, 221 1st St. G. T. Liston, Bridgeport, Ohio. Morris Jesmer, Box 305. T. A. Brown, 105 Ryan St.	Trainmen's Hall; 1st, 3d Mon. 1515 Market St.; 2d, 4th Tues. Legion Hall; 1st of each month. Rineau Bldg.; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m)936	Enid, Okla.	R. D. White, 1303 W. Elm St.	Victor V. Parr, 709 E. Cherokee St.	Trades Council Hall; Thurs.
(rr)937	Richmond, Va.	D. A. Boon, 800 Bainbridge St.	E. C. Murray, 11 So. Mulberry St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Mon.
(t)941 (m)944	Asheville, N. C. Seattle, Wash.	Paul Swearngan, 143 Broadway. Frank McGovern, 1809 1/2 Howard Ave.	L. W. Cartwright, 7 Charles St. R. Wilbourne, 762 No. 72nd St.	Central Labor Hall; every Tues. Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m)948	Flint, Mich.	Allen Cutler, 724 E. Hamilton Ave.	S. V. Burkey, 528 Harrison St.	808 So. Saginaw St.; Every Thurs.
(m)953 (m)955 (rr)958 (m)960 (m)963	Eau Claire, Wis. Espanola, Ont., Can. Corning, N. Y. Porterville, Cal. Kankakee, Ill.	Geo. Ramharter, 1602 Birch St. D. C. Robertson, Box 73. W. E. Lewis, Big Flats, N. Y. E. C. Robinson, Box 365. Harry A. Shekey, 291 So. Chicago Ave.	Wm. Foster, 742 1/2 N. Barstow St. J. P. Scully. Harvey Lounsburg, 99 Perry Ave. L. L. Warren, 428 So. "H" St. Earl Harper, 907 S. Osborne Ave.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Fri. Community Hall; 1st Mon. Hermitage Hall; 1st, 4th Mon. Eagles Hall; 1st & 3rd Thurs. Labor Hall; last Wed.
(rr)967 (m)969 (rr)972 (t)975	Albuquerque, N. M. DeKalb, Ill. Marletta, Ohio South Bend, Ind.	Bert H. Brown, 402 S. Edith St. Frank G. Hartman, 814 2nd St. Harry Poff, 311 E. Wayne.	F. B. Swope, 417 West Fruit Ave. W. T. Whitney, 321 No. 9th St. Chas. Davis, 449 Maple St. Harry N. Austin, 1231 Portage Ave.	I. O. O. F. Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs. Labor Hall; 1st Wed. 613 N. Hill; 2d, 4th Fri.
(m)974 (rr)975 (rr)978 (t)982 (m)981 (m)985 (m)988	Carlinville, Ill. Norfolk, Va. Elkhart, Ind. Winston-Salem, N.C. Corning, N. Y. Baton Rouge, La. Bradford, Pa.	Lee Gunter, W. 1st South St. M. F. Harris, 1307 W. 40th St. Ralph Wagner, 628 Liberty St. Fred W. Ketch, 205 So. Main St. A. E. Kreishmann, 345 W. 1st M. F. Hall, 628 Mills Ave.	Gus Elchen. M. F. Harris, 1307 West 40th St. Chas. Ganger, 232 Manor Ave. Frank L. Roy. Le Claire Decker, 211 Columbia J. Bouris, Box 1026. M. Beyeler, Gen. Del., Degolla, Pa.	Bldg. Trades Hall; 1st, 3d Mon. Odd Fellows Hall; 2d, 4th Mon. N. Y. C. Federation Hall; 1st, 3d Mon. Labor Hall every Wed. C. O. U. Hall; 2d, 4th Wed. I. O. O. F. Hall; Every Fri. Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m)997 (m)998 (t)1003	Shawnee, Okla. Greensboro, N. C. Tulsa, Okla.	D. E. Barbee, 1001 Hobson St. H. H. Thornton, 614 Julian St. G. W. Edwards, 911 So. Houston	R. F. Hamilton, Box 532. W. E. Sigmon, 335 W. Bragg St. O. M. Anderson, 1407 W. 23rd Place, West Tulsa, Okla.	Painters Hall; 2d, 4th Fri. R. T. Hall; Friday. County Court House; Tuesday.
1004 (rr)1008	Sarnia, Ont., Can. Sausalito, Calif.		Wm. H. Knox, 182 1/2 Cromwell E. C. Alexander, 18 Clorinda Ave., San Rafael, Calif. G. W. Fain, P. O. Box 263.	Co-op Store Hall, San Rafael, Cal.; 2d, 4th Wed.
(t)1012 (rr)1016 (t)1021	Elyria, Ohio. Superior, Wis. Uniontown, Pa.	Ed. F. Lafferty, P. O. Box 166. Howard House, 81 Whiteman Ave.	Ed. F. Lafferty, P. O. Box 168. Charley Sleighter, General Delivery.	Trade Labor Hall; 2nd Tues. Fraternal Home Bldg.; 2d, 4th Tues.
(rr)1024	Pittsburgh, Pa.	E. A. Fisher, Box 547, Hazelwood, Pa.	J. C. Hayes, Box 547, Hazelwood, Pa.	Odd Fellows' Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(rr)1025	Cos Cob, Conn.	G. E. Giffort, 14 Cedar St., Port Chester, N. Y.	Harry P. Gaffney, P. O. Box 88	Carpenters Hall; Friday.
(t)1029 (m)1031	Woonsocket, R. I. Manchester, N. H.	Wm. Grady, 405 Winter St. Arthur Greenwood, 52 Cumberland St.	Ralph Nutting, 131 Lincoln St. Francis A. Foye, 232 Central St.	5 S. Main St.; 1st Monday. Foresters' Hall; 1st, 3rd Thurs.
(rr)1036	Jackson, Mich.	D. J. Pierce, 418 Seymour Ave.	H. F. Strobel, 1008 Pigeon St.	Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.

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(l)1037	Winnipeg, Man., Can.	A. A. Miles, 410 Landsdowne Ave.	J. L. McBride, 165 James St.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m)1043	Sturgis, Mich.	Claude Whitlock	A. R. Farnsley, 203 E. West St.	C. M. Hibbard's; 1st Friday.
(l) 1045	Pawhuska, Okla.	R. W. Schoonmaker, 1042½ St. James Court.	Geo. B. Page, Box 552.	Owen Hall; 2d & 4th Fri.
(m)1047	Toledo, Ohio	Albert Bennett, 403 So. 7th St.	H. G. Densmore, 3225 Cottage Ave.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Fri.
(l)1052	Paducah, Ky.	Ross Perry, 320 W. 9th St.	J. R. Warden, 1740 Clay St.	Central Labor Hall, 1st, 3d Tues.
(m)1054	Sallina, Kans.	Geo. J. Lanphere, 116 E. Bond.	L. C. Arnold, 420 E. Elm St.	W. V. R. Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m)1055	Wellington, Kan.	Carl O. West, Wash. Co., Woodland, Maine.	L. E. Graves, 720 S. G St.	K. of P. Hall; Thursday.
(m)1057	Woodland, Me.	J. O. Welsher, 308 Brighton St.	F. H. Fountain, Box 459.	Davis' Barber Shop; 2d, last Tues. at 6.15 p. m.
(m)1058	La Porte, Ind.	Toy Woodruff, 217 Brighton St.	R. P. Eggers, 105 Chesapeake St., Ocean View, Va.	920½ W. Lincoln Way; 4th Thurs.
(rr)1060	Norfolk, Va.	Wm. W. Hughes, 607 Franklin Ave.	Carlton G. Eastabrook, 417 Grand St.	Odd Fellows Hall; 1st, 3d Sun.
(m)1070	Susquehanna, Pa.	G. Helveen, 513 Park St., Pacific Grove, Calif.	J. Belvail, Carmel, Calif.	K. of P. Hall, 1st, 3rd Tues.
(m)1072	Monterey, Calif.	Otis E. Collins, 1506 So. Oakes	Otis E. Collins, 1506 So. Oakes	Bldg. Trds. Tem.; 1st, 3d Mon.
(rr)1086	Tacoma, Wash.	Geo. W. Mills, Gilmore St.	H. Wells, 226 W. Piedmont St.	Labor Temple; 1st Wed.
(rr)1087	Keyser, W. Va.	E. Riggs, 368 N. Kendall St.	E. J. Hall, 87 Rose St.	Mystic Chair Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(rr)1091	Battle Creek, Mich.	A. H. Stewart, 11 Bank Road.	D. J. O'Flynn, 3 Station Road.	Members Home; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m)1097	Grand Falls, Newfoundland.	Lloyd M. Books, 9 E. 7th St.	Carl Hudson, Box 125.	Town Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(rr)1098	Childress, Texas	Geo. L. Stephenson, 140 Princeton Ave., Tullerton, Calif.	P. J. Burke, 540 Plumer St.	Labor Hall; 3d Tues.
(l)1099	Oil City, Pa.	Elmer E. Leedy, 437 Cedar Crest Ave.	Arthur Gowdy, Box 253.	Central Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(l)1101	Anaheim, Calif.	John Lukish, 444 Miller St., Luzerne, Pa.	Chas. Belt, 610 W. Main St.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Tues.
(l)1105	Newark, Ohio	Elmer R. Coll, 811 So. Petter St.	Wm. Lynne, 21 Tripp St., Forty Fort, Pa., Kingston P. O.	Trades Assembly Hall, 1st, 3d Fri.
(m)1106	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	Frank Scudder, Box 273.	Edw. Huber, 119 No. Franklin St.	24 Simon Long Bldg.; 3d Mon.
(rr)1108	Garrett, Ind.	J. W. Walsh, 5 St. Joachim.	Norman Baraby, Box 285.	Federation Hall; 2d Fri.
(m)1110	Livermore Falls, Me.	D. F. Parker, Box 303.	Alex Gilbert, 1304½ Artillery St.	Union Hall; 3rd Wed.
(rr)1111	Quebec, Can.	Adam J. Rebar, Thayer, Pa.	Chas. Feltenberger, 214½ W. State St.	272 Desfosses St.; 3d Mon.
(m) 1121	Olean, N. Y.	Carl Kelly	Glen Marshall, 223 East 1st St.	
(m)1122	Lufkin, Texas	H. Albee, 1610 W. 9th St.	Frank Dougherty, Box 953.	Carpenters' Hall; 1st, 3rd Mon.
(rr)1125	Connellsville, Pa.	C. J. Sebach, 2718 Hugo Ave.	N. C. Crispe, 4645 Wash. Ave.	Labor Temple; 2d Tues.
(m) 1131	Bloomington, Ind.	W. F. Clark, P. O. Box 1457.	C. L. Smith, 67 McGill St.	Labor Temple; 1st Tues.
(rr) 1134	Cheyenne, Wyo.	J. D. Buster	S. D. Pedigo, Box 811.	
(m)1135	Newport News, Va.	A. Gazeley, 648 8th St., North	W. Thomas, 1418 E. Park St.	Security Elec. Shop; Tues.
(to)1138	Toronto, Ont., Can.	W. F. Knight, 115 1-2 No. Beaton St.	Bert Brown, 2723 33d Ave., No.	Woolworth Bldg.; Thursday.
(m)1139	Duncan, Okla.		John Hayden.	1222 St. Paul St.; Last Fri.
(l)1141	Okla. City, Okla.		Walter Kruger, 323 8th Ave., N.	United Temple, 2d, 4th Mon.
(m)1142	Baltimore, Md.		Geo. M. Rhodes, 115 1-2 No. Beaton St.	
(l)1144	Birmingham, Ala.		H. A. Whatley, 200 No. Beverly	Paper Makers Club; 2nd Wed.
(m)1145	Henryetta, Okla.		Paul C. Lyman, 709 Amoroso	Cooks and Waiters Hall; Every Wed.
(m)1147	Wis. Rapids, Wis.		Place, Venice, Calif.	
(m) 1151	Corsicana, Texas		Thomas Grover, 1926 E. Preston St.	Labor Temple; 4th Wed.
(m) 1153	Tyler, Texas			Carpenters' Hall; Every Wed.
(l)1154	Santa Monica, Calif.			
(rr)1156	Baltimore, Md.			

NEW ZEALAND BUILDS RAILROADS COOPERATIVELY

New Zealand has mastered the problem of building railroads and road beds without paying big profits to private contractors. She does it by a cooperative system that cuts costs to a minimum. For thirty years this cooperative plan has been adhered to, and every year sees its steady expansion.

In New Zealand all of the railroads are owned by the State. Then new lines or road beds are to be constructed, the work is divided into sections the size depending on the difficulties of the job. The job, reckoned at a price of so much per unit of quantity or measurement, is then offered to a party of workers, who, if they accept, become the contractors.

Thousands of workers find lucrative employment under this system of engaging in national improvements. The work is measured periodically, and full payment is made to the men, who divide the money among

themselves according to the time worked by each one. The selection of the men to work on a particular job and their organization on the job are left almost entirely to the men themselves, who have the power to ballot out any member who proves inefficient or undesirable. Materials, explosives, and other necessities are supplied to the men at cost by the Government.

This efficient scheme for road building not only cuts the initial cost of construction, but keeps down the rates that must later be charged by the Government to the users of the railroads when they are finally in operation. New Zealand will never have to struggle with the American problem of fair rates and fair valuation of her railroads, for both are based on the actual cost of construction, not on the inflated costs of private contractors with a "pull."



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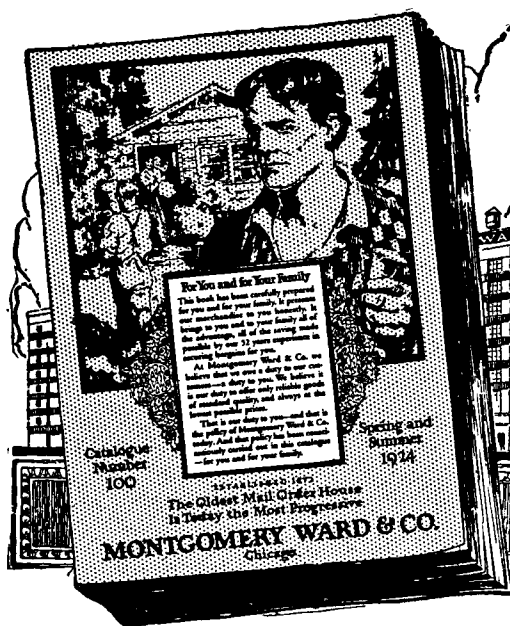
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Dunkirk --- 659
Elmira --- 139
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Long Island City --- 860
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Newburgh --- 631
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New York --- 20
New York --- 664
New York --- 742
New York --- 744
New York --- 817
Niagara Falls --- 237
Norfolk --- 929
Olean --- 121
Oswego --- 323
Port Jervis --- 894
Poughkeepsie --- 215
Rochester --- 44
Rochester --- 86



As we serve—so shall we succeed

As we are of service individually to you,
so shall we win and keep your patronage.

As part of our service to you we select for you and sell only goods that will give you satisfaction—only goods that will stand your inspection and use.

As part of our service to you we always offer you a saving. Fifty million dollars' worth of goods have been manufactured and bought for cash to make possible the low prices this book offers.

Twenty-four hours service in filling your orders is part of our work for you. Most of our orders are actually shipped within twenty-four hours, nearly all within forty-eight hours.

Our platform is one of Service. To be of real service to you is the basis upon which we solicit your patronage.

That for fifty-one years we have been of service, that today we are offering Service and a Saving and Satisfaction to over five million customers is the basis of our success.

As we serve—so shall we succeed.

What Can We Do For You?

As you turn the pages of this new Spring and Summer Catalogue there is just one thought uppermost in your mind:

How much saving is there for me?

What can Montgomery Ward & Co. do for me?"

In imagination I look into the homes of over five million customers into which this book goes, and in each I seem to hear these same questions asked.

If I could draw up a chair with you there at your own living room table and turn with you the pages of this Catalogue, I would tell you the most interesting business story you have ever heard.

It would be a story of how thousands of our bargains are secured, how our low prices are made. It would be a romance of ready cash and the tremendous buying power your patronage gives us. And of travel—travel through every part of this land and in Europe, searching for good merchandise at the lowest possible prices.

You want to buy goods at a saving. You want to buy goods that will give you complete satisfaction. You want prompt service. You want your orders filled promptly, and your letters answered promptly.

24-Hour Service

Our records prove that during the past year most of our orders were shipped in 24 hours—nearly all of our orders within 48 hours.

—and you want your patronage appreciated.

At Montgomery Ward & Co. you get all these things. These are the advantages that are waiting here for you.

It is easy to sell at seemingly low prices. All you need do is to buy *low-priced goods*. Cut something out of the quality, out of the service, and you can always make a low price. *At Ward's we never sacrifice quality to make a low price.*

And, for fifty-one years this has been the policy of Montgomery Ward & Co. For fifty-one years in every dealing with every customer we have tried to follow a "deal as you would be dealt by" policy.

Millions of people will buy from this Catalogue—at a saving. The same saving, the same guarantee of satisfaction exists for you. We solicit your patronage. We will deal with you as you would be dealt by. And your orders and letters will always be appreciated at Montgomery Ward & Co.

Theodore F. Hercules
President

Montgomery Ward & Co. Established 1872

The Oldest Mail Order House is Today the Most Progressive

Chicago

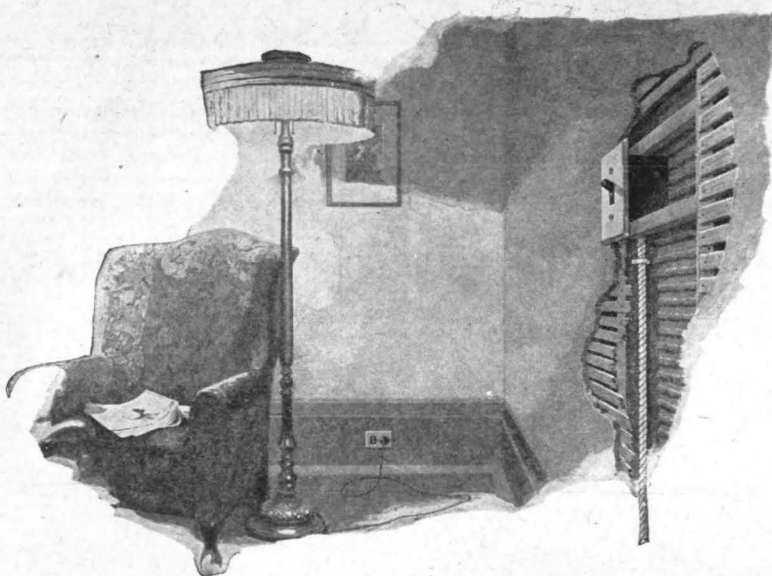
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Oakland, Cal.



The Genie in the wall

That magic power, unfailling, unnoticed, hidden by lath and plaster in your electrically wired home, awaits a chance to do more work.

Bringing it out through additional outlets is such an easy matter—so inexpensive—why tolerate an idle servant?



The
Guarantee of Excellence
on Goods Electrical

Only the electrically wired home can have the advantage of the **Tungar** battery charger which reloads the run-down radio or auto storage battery overnight from the house current.

With safe Sprague BX Cable behind the wall and G-E Convenience Outlets and Tumbler Switches in every room, electricity is always at hand and ready.

How to plan complete electrical wiring in your home, new or old, is told in this new, fully illustrated book, "The Home of a Hundred Comforts," *the book that thousands have sent for.* Write today for your free copy.



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